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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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FLORIDA'S CELERY CROP LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

Past Season's Shipments Have Filled 4,790 Cars—Crop in California Much Below Its Usual Size.

The Florida celery season which closed in June was featured by an increase over 1921 in carlot shipments and by the price levels that were maintained. Florida's only competitor—California—was put out of the game three months earlier than usual as a result of the January freeze on the Pacific coast. Consequently Florida had undisputed control of the celery market from February to June.

The shipping season for California celery usually extends from October to April, and the movement from Florida starts in January and closes in June. It is evident, therefore, that these two sections on opposite coasts of the United States are competitors during the first few months of the year. New York celery also stays on the market until February, but is not a serious factor in the situation.

TABLE SHOWS SHIPMENTS.

Table 1 accompanying this article shows the shipments from these States during the first half of 1922 and 1921, and the total shipments for the two seasons.

In 1920 Florida sent 3,007 carloads of celery to market. This year's record of 4,790 cars is, therefore, an increase of 60% over 1920 and a gain of 15% over 1921 when 4,172 cars was shipped. The January movement was somewhat later than in 1921, but shipments became very active in February and greatly surpassed the 1921 record during March and April. The peak of the movement occurred about the first week of March, two weeks earlier than in 1921.

California celery usually is on the market in large volume until April, the movement from that State during January being nearly three times heavier than shipments from Florida. In February the normal movement from California is half as great as that from Florida, but decreases during March while Florida's output continues to increase. Cold weather in January this year caused serious damage to crops in California, and celery suffered with other vegetables and fruits. California shipped nearly 900 cars of celery in January but was able to send only 80 cars to market in February and only a few additional cars in March. The season on the Pacific Coast, therefore, virtually ended in January. New York's celery shipments also were much lighter than in January, 1921.

All of these seasonal variations, together with the larger crop in Florida, gave that State a controlling influence in the celery market very early in the year. Table 2 gives the weekly price ranges of Florida and California celery in several consuming centers. Opening with a January jobbing range of $4–$6 per 10-inch crate, February prices of Florida stock assumed a more normal level at $3–$4.75. The March range declined to $2.25–$3.50 because of the heavy supplies. In February and March, 1921, the jobbing range was $2.50–$3.25. In April

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SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION PLACED AT 5,132,000 TONS

Sugar Production from This Year's Crop Expected to be Much Below the Output of Last Year.

The forecast of production of sugar beets this year, on the basis of the July 1 condition, is 5,132,000 tons, compared with 7,782,000 tons in 1921 and the average production of 6,623,000 tons for the 5 years, 1916–1920.

On the basis of a 10-year average extraction, the production of sugar from this years' sugar beet crop will be approximately 1,313,800,000 lbs., or 656,900 short tons, compared with 1,020,000 short tons produced in 1921, a decline of 36%.

FACTORY ACREAGE REDUCED.

The area of sugar beets planted for beet sugar factories in the United States this year is 276,000 acres less than was planted in 1921 and 220,000 acres less than the average area planted during the 5 years, 1916–1920. Following the unusually large acreage and high beet prices of 1920, the average price being $11.63 per ton of beets, the 1921 planted area dropped to 882,400 acres, the price for that year averaging $6.32 per ton of beets The basic contract prices for the 1922 crop are still lower and the acreage planted is only 606,000 acres, compared with 882,400 acres planted in 1921 and 978,500 acres planted in 1920.

The acreage and production figures for each State in the accompanying table refer to beets grown for the factories of that State. The acreages planted in the principal States in 1922, regardless of the location of the factories for which grown, are: California, 62,200 acres; Colorado, 165,200 acres; Idaho, 33,200 acres; Michigan, 95,400 acres, Nebraska, 54,000 acres; Ohio, 31,400 acres; Utah, 79,900 acres; Wisconsin, 17,800 acres.

The 1922 contracts provide, in most cases, for a minimum basic price of $5 per ton of beets in Colorado, Nebraska, Ohio, and Utah; $5.50 per ton in Idaho and Michigan; $6 in Wisconsin; and $7 in California. These prices may be increased if the average selling price of the sugar made is more than a specified amount. The sugar content of the beets is usually a factor which modifies the actual minimum price. A few factories have con-

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Live Stock and Meats

BEST BEEF GRADES REGISTER ADVANCES; LIGHT HOGS GAIN

Sheep and Lamb Prices Fluctuate—Price Spread between Grades of Cattle and Hogs Widens.

Outstanding events in the live-stock trade during the week ending July 15 were additional rather sharp price upturns on strictly choice and prime beef steers, with the result that new high marks for the year were scored at most of the primary markets, and severe declines in prices of packing and heavy mixed hogs. Less active demand for the lower grades of beef steers created a widening of the price spread, which has recently displayed contraction, while the price spread between light and heavy hogs became the widest of the season. Initial shipments of range cattle from the Northwest and Canada arrived at Omaha and Chicago. The better grades of yearlings reflected relatively more gain than matured beef steers.

Although the strike of railway workers has apparently had little appreciable effect on the marketward movement of live stock or dressed meat to date, train schedules were becoming more or less seriously deranged, and prolongation or spread of the strike would doubtless have an important bearing on immediate future supply and demand conditions.

HEAVY HOGS SLUMP.

The spread-widening process was in full blast on hogs. Heavy packing and mixed grades broke sharply, closing 50¢–75¢ lower for the week. Offerings of these descriptions were too ample for demand, especially in the face of accumulating lard holdings, the uncertain German financial situation, and high temperatures. The activity of shippers, who bought light hogs more freely than for many weeks, served to maintain prices on those grades early in the week, but closing prices were mostly 25¢ lower for the week. Because of the large proportion of heavy hogs and the declines enforced on those kinds, the average cost fell below $10 at Chicago on some sessions for the first time in several months. Outside demand for light hogs resulted in a top of $11.15 at Chicago at the week's high time, a new high mark since Mar. 10.

Fat lambs declined early in the week but reacted later and closed largely steady at Chicago. Fat sheep advanced 25¢–50¢, scarcity being the enlivening factor. Handyweight fat ewes reached $8, the highest paid at Chicago since last May. Lamb-weight dry-fed yearlings sold up to $12–$12.25, the general trade in yearlings being steady. A feature of the lamb trade generally was the insistent demand from producers for feeding kinds. At Omaha and Chicago prices for feeders closely approached prices paid for fat lambs and some in the trade predicted that feeders will command premiums over fat lambs at some time this summer.

Receipts at the 10 large markets for the week were approximately 210,500 cattle, 546,000 hogs, and 199,000 sheep, compared with 124,875 cattle, 418,096 hogs, and 137,108 sheep the week previous and 133,189 cattle, 465,304 hogs, and 220,526 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—Strictly choice and prime beef steers and yearlings worked higher during the week, generous buying by shippers and local killers reflecting urgent domestic demand for the dressed product, stocks of which are comparatively light. Matured beef steers averaging 1,253 lbs.–1,517 lbs. reached $10.60 at Chicago, and yearlings—which displayed relatively the most gain during the week—topped at $10.50, long yearlings and lighter mixed steers and heifers of high finish scoring that price. After midweek a reaction occurred at Chicago when practically all matured bullocks and youngsters of a quality to sell under $10 declined 10¢–15¢ with some instances of a 25¢ downturn, thus losing most of the week's earlier gains. The price tendency was generally downward on grass steers, particularly at the River markets.

Bulk of the beef steers at Chicago sold firm at $9–$10.10, with plain grassers at $7.50–$8.50 scarce at that market. Texas grassers met a slow outlet at St. Louis. Sales of choice beef steers at Chicago were numerous at $10.25–$10.40 and a high finish was constantly in evidence, the average price of beef steers at that market standing at $9.53 for the week. Largely in sympathy with the better grades of beef steers, best beef cows and heifers advanced as much as 25¢ for the week

KOSHER COWS UP TO $8.

Kosher cows and heavy heifers of choice to prime grade frequently sold at $8 and $8.50, respectively, a few head of strongweight heifers reaching well above the latter figures. Yearling heifers sold in line with beef steers of similar grade. In between grades of butcher cows and heifers found slow sale and closing prices at Chicago were barely steady with the previous week. Bulk of fat she stock at Chicago brought $5.35–$7.50, and bulk of canners and cutters, which held largely steady, $3–$3.85.

Bulls advanced early in the week at Chicago, but largely because of generous arrivals from other market centers prices reacted and closed strong to 10¢ higher, leaving best heavy bolognas at $5.25 with the bulk at $5–$5.15.

Chicago veal calf prices closed 25¢–50¢ higher for the week, bulk of packer purchases of desirable vealers being made at $9.25–$10 for the period, advances in the dressed trade and the calfskin market being of assistance to the selling side.

Quietness prevailed in stockers and feeders generally, the supply being light.

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STEADY TO HIGHER PRICES ON WEEK'S FRESH MEAT MARKETS

Fresh Pork Prices Unsettled and Irregular Under Limited Demand—Most Classes Advance.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Generally firm to higher price levels were the rule both at eastern fresh meat markets and at Chicago during the week ending July 14. The fresh pork market was unsettled because of a limited demand, but other classes sold fairly readily. The railroad workers' strike doubtless had some effect on prices because of the possibility of delayed shipments, although supplies were ample during the week under review.

Beef.—Receipts of beef at eastern markets were largely steers, relatively few cows being included. Choice steers were scarce but all other grades were plentiful. Some Argentine steer beef was sold at $11–$12.50 at New York. At Chicago the moderate supply of steer beef consisted largely of good grade with a fair percentage of choice. Common and medium grades were scarce.

STEERS GENERALLY HIGHER.

Cows at eastern markets were largely of medium and common grades, and of good and common at Chicago. Compared with the previous week's close steers were steady to $1 higher at Boston and Philadelphia, steady to 50¢ higher at New York, and 50¢–$1 higher at Chicago. Cows were steady to 50¢ lower at Boston, steady at New York, steady to 50¢ higher at Philadelphia, and around $1 higher at Chicago. The light receipts of bulls sold fairly well, prices closing steady to $1 higher at Boston, steady at New York, and $1.50–$1.75 higher at Chicago with practically none on sale for the week at Philadelphia. The demand for Kosher beef was fair and prices closed steady at Boston and Chicago, $1–$2 lower at New York and 50¢–$1 higher at Philadelphia.

Veal.—Supplies of veal were generally light and the demand was sufficient to maintain a firm to higher market. Receipts were largely of medium and good grades with few choice. Compared with the close of the preceding week, Boston was steady to $1 higher, New York $3–$4 higher, Philadelphia $1–$3 higher, and Chicago steady to $2 higher.

Lamb.—Receipts of lamb at eastern markets were only moderate and of good quality.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	253	$9.88	256	$10.03	262	$10.02	253	$9.99	259	$9.52	278	$9.43	258	$9.83	253	$10.01	248	$9.47
E. St. Louis	184	10.77	204	10.81	205	10.94	209	10.66	197	10.58	188	10.70	199	10.75	200	10.78	207	10.07
Kansas City	215	10.30	208	10.27	222	10.31	220	10.04	232	9.67	281	9.27	219	10.13	209	10.38	220	9.60
Omaha	259	9.50	272	9.40	264	9.60	261	9.35	277	8.78	266	8.85	267	9.26	263	9.57	260	9.25
St. Joseph	235	9.99	230	10.11	236	10.06	246	9.86	230	9.60	228	9.70	235	9.89	230	10.23	....	.....
S. St. Paul	269	9.06	270	9.08	281	9.09	280	8.83	276	8.55	278	8.57	276	8.95	268	9.42	260	8.75

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	77,888	16,629	61,259	165,890	43,557	122,233	73,843	12,667	61,176
Denver [1]	7,057	2,358	3,195	8,602	333	7,838	20,019	15,788	2,722
East St. Louis	30,821	14,245	10,593	57,103	28,950	27,221	24,550	6,018	16,395
Fort Worth [1]	20,334	9,428	8,507	5,513	654	4,151	4,238	2,132	1,199
Indianapolis [1]	12,189	5,628	5,403	40,443	12,487	26,607	7,377	5,043	1,889
Kansas City	51,327	18,177	30,783	44,159	16,283	26,542	20,960	4,569	16,502
Oklahoma City	8,792	2,638	5,673	7,377	1,218	7,416	248	38	127
Omaha	33,925	8,354	24,537	69,799	14,946	54,778	48,322	12,856	34,031
St. Joseph [1]	9,440	2,267	6,812	42,840	10,380	31,238	7,846	474	7,220
St. Paul [1]	31,738	10,470	19,294	49,799	4,080	47,899	4,477	208	4,106
Sioux City	14,537	7,197	6,294	44,166	13,436	28,840	1,269	.....	1,204
Wichita [1]	2,268	602	1,380	9,379	270	5,112	136	.....	96
Total	300,306	97,993	183,730	545,070	146,594	389,975	213,285	59,793	146,667
Previous week	177,188	59,082	114,250	410,638	97,986	313,639	151,343	37,781	107,086

[1] Week ending Friday, July 14, 1922.

Prices advanced sharply at New York on Tuesday and, with the exception of Philadelphia, were higher at other markets on Friday than on Monday. Frozen New Zealand and Argentine lambs sold at $23–$25 under a slow demand. Compared with the previous week's close, Boston was $1–$3 higher, New York $2–$7 higher, Philadelphia steady to $3 higher, and Chicago $1–$2 higher.

Mutton.—Very light receipts of mutton with a fair demand, due in part to higher lamb prices, made a firm mutton market. Compared with the close of the preceding week, Boston and New York were $2–$4 higher, Philadelphia around $1 higher, and Chicago steady to $1 higher.

Pork.—Receipts of fresh pork were light to moderate and the demand was limited. Supplies accumulated to some extent, a considerable quantity being placed in the freezers. Compared with the close of the preceding week, loins were $1–$2 higher at Boston, unevenly weak to $1 higher at New York, $2–$3 higher at Philadelphia, and weak to $2 lower at Chicago.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, July 14, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	2,182	.....	7,694
Denver	2,536	565	15,789
East St. Louis	2,169	535	1,521
Fort Worth	1,489	135	295
Indianapolis	480	235	673
Kansas City	9,079	1,595	2,409
Oklahoma City	1,869	290	.....
Omaha	3,001	.....	11,369
St. Joseph	799	280	441
St. Paul	7,196	617	208
Sioux City	4,642	124	.....
Wichita	401	270	.....
Total	35,843	4,646	40,339
Previous week	27,430	2,447	29,296
Same week last year[1]	14,184	2,287	15,287
State destination:			
Alabama	1,124	232	15,789
Illinois	3,937	312	1,118
Indiana	1,483	235	2,105
Iowa	7,632	1,013	5,459
Kansas	2,677	405	133
Kentucky	343	.....	1,107
Louisiana	199	.....	.....
Maryland	140	.....	.....
Massachusetts	21	.....	.....
Michigan	219	.....	5,123
Minnesota	754	413	87
Missouri	2,370	854	1,270
Nebraska	7,895	135	7,016
New York	131	.....	.....
Ohio	885	.....	340
Oklahoma	1,032	290	.....
Pennsylvania	1,465	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,553	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	297
Texas	757	.....	495
Utah	.....	333	.....
Virginia	130	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	424	.....
Wisconsin	244	.....	.....
Wyoming	852	.....	.....
Total	35,843	4,646	40,339

[1] Denver not included.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	July 14.	July 7.	June 16.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average	$27.00–29.50	$28.00–29.50	$27.00–30.50
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	31.00–32.50	31.25–32.50	30.00–32.50
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 average	17.00–19.50	18.00–19.50	16.75–19.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	26.00–28.00	26.00–27.50	26.00–26.50
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	32.00–35.50	33.00–35.00	32.00–35.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	15.50–16.25	15.50–16.25	16.60–16.90
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	11.50–13.00	11.00–13.00	12.00–12.90
Purelard, tierces	11.75–13.75	12.50–14.00	12.50–14.00
Compound lard, tierces	12.75–14.00	12.75–14.00	12.75–14.00

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,101 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$10.10–10.85	$9.75–10.25	$9.75–10.30	$10.00–10.60	$9.50–10.10	.....
Good	9.25–10.10	9.25–9.75	9.00–9.75	9.50–10.00	8.60–9.50	$8.75–9.50
Medium	8.40–9.25	7.75–9.25	7.90–9.00	8.50–9.50	7.40–8.60	7.75–8.75
Common	7.25–8.40	6.50–7.75	6.65–7.90	7.65–8.50	6.75–7.40	6.25–7.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	10.00–10.75	9.50–10.25	9.60–10.25	9.75–10.50	9.40–10.00	.....
Good	9.15–10.00	9.00–9.50	8.70–9.60	9.00–9.75	8.35–9.40	8.75–9.50
Medium	8.30–9.15	7.50–9.00	7.60–8.70	8.00–9.00	7.25–8.35	7.75–8.75
Common	7.15–8.30	6.00–7.50	6.25–7.60	7.00–8.00	6.75–7.25	6.00–7.75
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	5.35–9.00	5.50–10.00	5.25–9.00	5.50–9.00	5.75–9.00	4.50–8.50
Cows, common-choice	3.90–8.15	3.75–6.25	4.00–6.75	4.25–7.75	4.25–7.50	3.50–7.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.50–6.75	4.00–6.50	4.00–5.85	4.25–6.75	3.75–6.00	3.50–5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.60–3.90	2.25–4.00	2.25–4.00	2.50–4.25	2.50–4.25	2.25–3.25
Canner steers	3.50–5.25	3.25–4.00	3.50–4.75	3.25–4.50	.....	3.00–4.00
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med. choice	8.25–9.75	6.00–9.50	6.50–9.00	7.75–9.25	5.75–8.25	4.00–8.25
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00–7.75	3.50–7.50	4.50–8.25	5.25–7.75	4.50–6.75	3.50–6.75
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.65–7.75	5.25–7.25	6.40–8.50	5.75–8.25	6.00–8.25	4.25–7.25
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.65–7.75	4.75–7.25	6.40–8.40	5.75–8.25	6.00–8.25	3.75–7.25
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.75–7.65	3.50–7.25	5.00–8.30	5.50–8.00	5.00–7.75	3.75–7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.50–5.75	2.75–5.50	3.40–6.00	3.75–6.00	3.75–6.00	2.75–5.25
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	.....	7.00–8.00	7.00–7.75	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	4.50–6.75	5.00–7.00	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	11.05	11.10	10.35	10.50	10.30	10.75
Bulk of sales	8.75–11.00	10.60–11.00	9.50–10.30	8.00–10.40	9.75–10.30	7.75–10.25
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up) common-choice	10.25–10.70	10.25–10.60	9.25–10.10	9.00–10.25	9.25–10.10	8.50–10.25
Med. wt. (201–250 lbs.) common-choice	10.60–11.00	10.50–11.05	9.95–10.30	10.15–10.50	10.10–10.20	8.75–10.60
Light wt. (151–200 lbs.) common-choice	10.90–11.05	10.80–11.10	9.85–10.35	10.25–10.50	10.15–10.30	10.25–10.75
Light lts. (131–150 lbs.) common-choice	10.50–11.00	10.75–11.05	9.80–10.30	.....	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	8.40–9.25	8.35–8.50	8.00–8.25	8.00–8.75	8.15–8.35	7.50–8.50
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	7.85–8.50	8.00–8.35	7.75–8.00	7.50–8.00	7.85–8.10	7.00–7.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.75–10.60	10.25–10.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	9.75–10.40	9.25–10.50	8.75–9.75	.....	10.25–10.50
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	12.50–13.60	11.50–13.10	11.00–13.35	12.25–13.15	12.00–13.50	11.25–13.00
Culls and common	7.50–12.25	5.75–11.50	6.25–10.75	7.50–12.25	7.00–11.75	7.00–10.75
Feeding lambs	12.00–13.00	.....	.....	9.75–12.75	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.00–11.75	8.00–11.50	7.50–11.50	9.00–11.50	7.75–11.75	8.00–11.00
Wethers, medium-prime	6.65–9.25	5.00–8.25	6.50–8.75	6.50–9.00	5.75–8.50	5.50–8.50
Ewes:						
Medium, good and choice	5.50–8.15	3.00–6.00	5.50–7.75	4.75–7.50	4.50–7.50	4.00–7.25
Culls and common	2.00–5.00	1.00–3.00	2.00–5.25	2.00–4.50	1.50–4.00	2.00–4.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	6.00–11.50	5.50–8.00	5.50–9.00	.....	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	July 18.	July 11.	June 20.	July 18.	July 11.	June 20.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.50–17.50	$15.50–16.50	$15.00–15.50	$17.50–18.00	$17.50–18.00	$15.00–15.50
Good	15.50–16.00	14.50–15.00	14.00–15.00	16.50–17.00	16.50–17.00	13.00–14.00
Medium	14.50–15.00	13.00–14.00	13.50–14.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	12.00–13.00
Common	13.00–14.00	12.50–13.00	12.00–13.00	11.00–15.00	11.00–15.00	11.00–12.00
Cows—						
Good	13.00–13.50	12.50–13.00	12.00–12.50	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	11.50–12.00
Medium	12.00–13.00	11.50–12.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	10.50–11.00
Common	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	9.50–11.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	9.50–10.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00–12.50	10.00–12.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	8.00–9.00
Common	8.50–9.00	8.50–8.75	7.50–7.75	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	7.00–7.50
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	16.00–18.00
Good	15.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	14.00–16.00
Medium	13.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	12.00–14.00
Common	9.00–12.00	9.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	12.50–14.00	11.00–13.00	10.00–12.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	18.00–19.00	23.00–24.00	20.00–22.00	21.00–22.00
10–12 lbs. average	21.00–23.00	21.00–23.00	17.00–18.00	22.00–23.00	18.00–20.00	20.00–21.00
12–14 lbs. average	18.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	16.00–17.00	21.00–22.00	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00
14–16 lbs. average	16.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	14.50–15.50	20.00–21.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–19.00
16 lbs. and over	15.00–16.00	15.00–17.00	13.50–14.50	18.00–20.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–17.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.50–14.50	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.50	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	15.00–15.50	15.00–15.50	14.50–15.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	14.00–14.50	14.50–15.00	13.50–14.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–15.00
Butts—						
Boston style	16.50–17.50	16.00–17.50	15.00–16.50	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring lamb	.....	.....	24.00–27.00	.....	.....	22.00–25.00
Choice	28.00–29.00	27.00–28.00	25.00–26.00	28.00–30.00	28.00–30.00	22.00–24.00
Good	26.00–27.00	25.00–27.00	23.00–24.00	25.00–27.00	25.00–27.00	20.00–22.00
Medium	23.00–25.00	22.00–24.00	20.00–22.00	23.00–25.00	23.00–25.00	15.00–17.00
Common	16.00–21.00	16.00–21.00	15.00–20.00	16.00–20.00	16.00–20.00	10.00–12.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.50	13.00–15.00	17.00–20.00	17.00–20.00	13.00–14.00
Medium	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	9.00–11.00
Common	6.00–8.00	6.00–8.00	6.00–8.00	10.00–13.00	10.00–13.00	6.00–8.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 66.)

Strength in prices was largely traceable to the upturn in fat kinds. Light stockers of a quality to sell at $5.50–$6.50 were rather numerous, the more desirable kinds selling around $6.75. At Chicago a load of about 900 lb. feeders sold at $7.40 while selected meaty steers averaging 1,100 lbs.–1,552 lbs. found country outlet as high as $8.50–$8.75 at Kansas City, bulk of the choice feeders at that market selling at $8–$8.25.

HOG PRICE SPREAD WIDENS.

Hogs.—Active demand for good light butcher hogs maintained its recent stride and light hogs sold as high as $11.15. General trade was mercurial, but the activity with which prices of the better grades responded to shipper competition reflected the healthy tone of the market on those kinds. Almost daily declines were shown on packing and mixed grades. Some rough heavy arrivals sold below $8, creating the widest price spread of the season. A range of $10.15–$10.75 took the bulk of the 170 lb.–300 lb. light and butcher hogs on the closing session at Chicago, reflecting declines of 25¢ mostly, while packing sows and heavy mixed hogs showed declines of 50¢–75¢ from the week previous.

Sheep.—Increased receipts of fat lambs were largely accountable for early declines of largely 50¢ which were later recovered, fat sheep sharing the late advance in fat lambs but not the early decline. Oregon and Idaho lambs comprised a modest proportion of the receipts at Chicago and a good share of the run at Omaha. The movement of rangers is now well under way. As the marketings of the rangers increased, arrivals from the southeastern territory were less numerous. Another week is expected to witness the practical wind-up of the Tennessee and Kentucky lamb movement and rangers will soon comprise a large proportion of the arrivals.

CHOICE NATIVES REACH $13.85.

At Chicago the bulk of fat native and western lambs sold toward the week-end at $13.50–$13.75 and choice natives reached $13.85, the top for the period. Cull natives sold largely at $8, a few going for further finish and growth at $8–$8.50. Seconds of Idahos were gobbled by feeder buyers the latter part of the week at $13–$13.25. Breeders absorbed the bulk of the desirable young ewes, and on unusually active country demand left many orders unfilled. Native ewes of mixed ages sold at $6.50–$8.50 mostly, with native yearling breeding ewes upward to $10 and choice western yearling ewes quotable up to $11.25 or above.

Opening, July 17.—Under broad shipping demand for better grades of corn-fed beef steers and best butcher she stock last week's prices were well maintained. Prime 1,290 lb. steers topped at $10.70 at Chicago. Other grades, including numerous grass offerings, sold mostly 10¢–15¢ lower. The bulk of the beef steers sold at $9–$10.10 and the bulk of beef cows and heifers at $5.25–$7.35. Bulls were weak to 15¢ lower and calves weak to 25¢ off, while stockers and feeders were unchanged.

Shipping demand was liberal for light and light light butcher hogs and these grades sold 10¢–20¢ higher, while heavy butchers and mixed packing grades closed steady to 15¢ lower than the previous week-end. Top for light hogs was $10.95. The bulk of 170 lbs.–210 lbs. hogs sold at $10.75–$10.85; good 230 lbs.—300 lbs. butchers sold at $10–$10.65; and the bulk of packing sows sold at $8–$8.75. Pigs were 15¢–25¢ higher, the bulk going at $9.75–$10.50.

Fat lambs sold mostly a quarter lower with more decline shown in spots, native and range lambs reaching Chicago and Omaha in good volume. Top for both classes at Chicago was $13.50. Sheep were in small proportion and generally steady. Fat handy-weight native ewes sold upward to $8 and Washington yearling breeding ewes went to the country up to $11.50.

JUNE MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses..	12,090	11,288	29,679	28,641	8,651	10,833
Cows.....do....	3,150	2,908	2,712	2,193	2,129	2,427
Bulls.....do....	221	113	746	615	415	535
Veal.....do....	2,095	4,386	42,426	45,537	7,879	8,287
Hogs.....do....	.....	.....	619	493	.....	.....
Lamb.....do....	48,562	47,300	71,420	96,656	26,758	32,232
Mutton.....do....	2,967	3,097	21,301	22,786	5,989	7,257
Goats.....do....	.....	.....	(1)	16	.....	.....
Pork cuts.....pounds..	881,158	666,111	2,260,884	3,044,697	1,440,406	1,353,907
Beef cuts.....do....	.....	.....	379,188	256,765	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	5,262	5,221	40,662	42,179	9,051	9,499
Calves.....do....	13,347	11,588	60,650	62,176	5,618	6,992
Hogs.....do....	77,956	79,991	137,350	168,830	66,904	59,156
Sheep.....do....	25,144	27,055	182,885	182,388	22,483	19,084
Goats.....do....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do....	81	181	303	2,969	625	829
Calves.....do....	336	325	6,993	3,912	3,027	3,701
Hogs.....do....	2,829	4,130	30	25	341	424
Sheep.....do....	1	.....	376	429	6,892	8,620

[1] Goats included in mutton.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending July 15 amounted to 12,630 bales, weighing 4,206,357 lbs., valued at $779,287. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 3,170,769 lbs., having a valuation of $917,158.

Monthly Report on Cattle, Calf and Kip, and Sheep and Lamb Hides.

Stocks of cattle hides on hand in the United States on Apr. 30 showed a decrease of 109,006 pieces, or 5.1%, compared with similar stocks on hand on Mar. 31, and of 1,854,771 pieces, or 25.4%, compared with stocks on hand on Apr. 30, 1921.

Stocks of sheep and lamb skins also decreased during April, stocks on hand at the end of the month showing 77,434 pieces, or 0.9%, less than at the end of the preceding month, and 1,156,010 pieces, or 8.9%, fewer than those on hand Apr. 30, 1921.

Stocks of calf and kip skins, on the other hand, increased 82,859 pieces, or 2.1%, during the month of April, compared with March, but decreased 598,057 pieces, or 13.1%, compared with stocks on hand a year previous.

Kind.	Stocks on hand.			Number sold during Apr., 1922.
	Apr. 30, 1922.	Mar. 31, 1922.	Apr. 30, 1921.	
Cattle.....	5,553,991	5,662,097	7,407,862	1,276,210
Calf and kip.	3,963,723	3,880,864	4,561,780	976,753
Sheep and lamb.....	11,836,289	11,940,723	12,992,299	2,294,953

Canadian 1921 Wool Clip Estimated at 21,251,456 Pounds.

The production of wool in Canada in 1921 amounted to 21,251,456 lbs., compared with the estimated clip in 1920 of 24,000,000 lbs., according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At an average value for unwashed wool of 14¢ per lb., the total value of the wool clip for 1921 amounted to $2,975,000 compared with $5,280,000 in 1920 when the value per lb. was estimated at 22¢.

Reports received from commercial sources indicate that the price of wool in Canada has advanced during recent months. The present market prices for Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Province wools are approximately as follows: Fine medium combing, 25¢–27¢; fine medium clothing, 24¢–26¢; medium combing, 22¢–24¢; medium clothing, 22¢; low medium clothing, 21¢–23¢; low combing, 17¢–19¢; lustre, 15¢; and coarse, 14¢.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending July 18, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Farm Manufacture of Unfermented Apple Juice. By Joseph S. Caldwell, Plant Physiologist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations. Pp. 56, figs. 7. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. May, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1264.)

The purpose of this bulletin is to supply a fairly complete handbook which will enable any intelligent fruit grower without previous experience in cider making to produce an acceptable sanitary product of good quality.

United States Grades for Potatoes Recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. By Harold W. Samson, Specialist on Standardization, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 4. July, 1922. (Department Circular 238.) Price, 5¢.

Supersedes Department Circular 96. Grades are effective July 1, 1922.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Chemistry, Supplement 137. Notices of Judgments 10301–10350. Pp. 107–192. July 8, 1922. Price, 5¢.

STOCKS OF CREAMERY BUTTER ON JULY 1 ABOVE AVERAGE

Cold Storage Report for July 1 also Shows Heavy Holdings of Case Eggs—Beef Stocks Low.

The cold storage holdings of creamery butter on July 1 amounted to 67,733,000 lbs. This amount was 5,742,000 lbs. larger than the holdings on July 1 last year and represented the largest stocks ever recorded for this date except on July 1, 1919, when the holdings were 90,158,000 lbs. Moreover, the July 1 stocks were about 7,000,000 lbs. greater than the average holdings on July 1 for the preceding 5 years. The increase during the month of June was 54,531,000 lbs. The average net movement into storage during June for the 5 years, 1917–1921, has been 43,431,000 lbs. In the record season of 1919 the net increase in June was 60,723,000 lbs.

Case egg holdings on July 1 reached a new high point of 9,812,000 cases. This was an increase of 2,278,000 cases over July 1 last year, 2,790,000 cases more than the 5-year average, and 2,153,000 cases more than were held on July 1 in the record season of 1919.

AMERICAN CHEESE STOCKS NORMAL.

The stocks of American cheese on July 1 were about normal, amounting to 32,813,000 lbs., compared with 34,948,000 lbs. on July 1 last year, and the average holdings of 33,263,000 lbs. on July 1 for the 5 years, 1917–1921. The June movement into storage was 17,332,000 lbs. compared with 17,134,000 lbs. in June, 1921, and the average of 18,100,000 lbs. for June of the 5 preceding years. The largest June increase ever recorded was 25,023,000 lbs. in 1919.

Stocks of most varieties of frozen poultry showed decreases, the total holdings on July 1 being 34,751,000 lbs. Fowls and miscellaneous varieties, however, showed increases, the increase in the case of fowls amounting to 902,000 lbs., whereas usually the stock of fowls decreases during June, the average decrease being 539,000 lbs. for June of the preceding 5 years. This increase probably was caused by the fact that farmers cashed their fowls to a greater extent during June than is usual. The total stocks of frozen poultry decreased 3,851,000 lbs. during June. Last year the decrease during the same month was 8,140,000 lbs., and the 5-year average decrease during June stands at 5,131,000 lbs.

A little more than 6,000,000 lbs. of beef was frozen during June and the holdings decreased from 37,548,000 lbs. to 31,705,000 lbs. This amount represents the smallest stocks ever reported to the Department of Agriculture on July 1 or any other date. Frozen pork holdings were increased by about 14,000,000 lbs., amounting to 128,577,000 lbs. The quantity frozen during the month was nearly 51,500,000 lbs. There was considerable increase in the quantities of dry salt pork placed in cure and the stocks increased from 158,000,000 lbs. on June 1 to 186,000,000 lbs. on July 1. Stocks of pickled pork also showed a large increase during June. There were 207,000,000 lbs. placed in cure during the month compared with 185,000,000 lbs. during the same period last year. Stocks increased from 363,000,000 lbs. to 393,000,000 lbs. The total increase in the pork holdings amounted to 72,000,000 lbs., placing the total stocks at 707,646,500 lbs. The lard production amounted to 151,000,000 lbs. compared with 136,000,000 lbs. during June, 1921, and the stocks increased from 124,000,000 lbs. on June 1 to 155,000,000 lbs. on July 1.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings on July 1, with comparative figures.

Commodity.	June 1, 5-year average.	June 1, 1921.	June 1, 1922.	July 1, 5-year average.	July 1, 1921.	July 1, 1922.
APPLES.						
Barrels	117,000	170,101	73,661	.....	47,544	17,655
Boxes	372,000	826,125	720,737	.....	250,989	116,229
Total apples (barrels) [1]	241,000	445,476	313,907	.....	131,207	56,398
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	17,328,000	21,681,615	13,202,317	60,759,000	61,991,401	67,733,342
Packing stock	1,610,000	2,650,751	1,251,607	2,543,000	2,793,120	1,782,113
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	15,163,000	17,813,988	15,481,425	33,263,000	34,948,463	32,813,456
Swiss, including block	[2] 1,085,000	1,393,897	1,572,165	[2] 1,184,000	1,440,429	1,694,622
Brick and Munster	[2] 684,000	1,154,263	1,158,151	[2] 1,205,000	1,674,618	1,690,71
Limburger	[2] 365,000	341,012	350,512	[2] 546,000	666,434	635,728
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	[2] 3,169,000	3,226,783	1,391,471	[2] 4,327,000	3,455,537	1,692,287
Cream and Neufchatel	[2] 108,000	109,776	73,885	[2] 228,000	259,328	112,969
All other varieties	[2] 3,084,000	4,413,629	4,042,031	[2] 4,158,000	5,171,856	4,541,130
Total cheese	23,658,000	28,453,348	24,069,640	44,911,000	47,616,665	42,651,284
EGGS.						
Cases	5,701,000	6,843,993	8,055,613	7,022,000	7,533,765	9,812,330
Frozen (pounds)	14,288,000	26,822,361	18,273,313	17,578,000	27,737,262	23,416,346
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).						
Broilers	4,824,000	5,253,255	3,472,801	3,967,000	3,697,301	2,895,215
Roasters	8,780,000	9,528,028	15,106,812	6,063,000	6,040,706	10,494,769
Fowls	5,814,000	5,793,730	4,340,639	5,275,000	4,669,651	5,243,045
Turkeys	4,712,000	5,197,964	5,295,404	4,187,000	4,505,117	4,653,454
Miscellaneous varieties	16,825,000	9,635,253	10,386,399	16,332,000	8,355,420	11,464,642
Total frozen poultry	40,955,000	35,408,230	38,602,055	35,824,000	27,268,195	34,751,125
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	135,292,000	88,836,376	37,547,587	119,690,000	76,523,060	31,704,883
Beef, in process of cure	(3)	8,881,232	11,322,385	(3)	8,381,934	11,320,452
Beef, cured	26,019,000	11,835,138	7,982,027	26,589,000	11,314,766	7,751,897
Total beef	161,311,000	109,552,746	56,851,999	146,279,000	96,219,760	50,777,232
Pork, frozen	138,359,000	194,485,820	114,570,565	143,404,000	182,162,880	128,577,410
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	(3)	96,154,541	84,640,215	(3)	107,507,423	105,227,399
Pork, dry salt, cured	356,328,000	144,455,397	73,049,090	333,706,000	143,244,798	80,988,397
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	(3)	221,566,077	227,827,760	(3)	229,270,647	262,090,700
Pork, pickled, cured	395,909,000	144,725,233	135,567,383	395,522,000	137,075,257	130,762,593
Total pork	890,596,000	801,387,068	635,655,013	872,632,000	799,261,005	707,646,499
Lamb and mutton, frozen	7,340,000	15,877,485	2,309,858	5,423,000	8,714,330	3,744,474
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	[2] 86,280,000	90,391,980	50,205,276	[2] 86,158,000	85,206,549	54,895,269
Total meats	1,145,527,000	1,017,209,279	745,022,146	1,110,492,000	989,401,644	817,063,474
Lard	119,191,000	181,992,047	123,797,655	138,563,000	204,301,330	154,825,523

[1] Three boxes are considered the equivalent of one barrel. [2] Four-year average.
[3] Prior to 1920, figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month in Wholesale Meat-Packing Establishments.

Variety.	May, 1920.	May, 1921.	May, 1922.	June, 1920.	June, 1921.	June, 1922.
Beef frozen ..... pounds	10,809,560	6,091,184	5,888,983	8,075,131	5,656,887	6,137,876
Beef placed in cure ..... do	7,515,769	6,983,073	8,446,232	8,749,603	8,042,416	8,930,008
Pork frozen ..... do	46,995,420	37,337,167	42,702,889	52,751,770	39,124,912	51,466,870
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure ..... do	82,360,812	83,639,387	92,154,128	81,617,939	106,024,130	115,537,039
Pork, pickled, placed in cure ..... do	170,405,835	158,652,334	167,509,172	183,198,267	184,585,762	206,789,421
Lamb and mutton frozen ..... do	1,507,610	754,302	929,975	1,953,707	665,754	1,156,459
Lard produced ..... do	119,544,571	121,463,699	130,765,619	127,627,666	135,735,408	150,891,149

Holdings by Sections, July 1, 1922.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.	North Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
APPLES.								
Barrels	306	8,002	102	8,153	727	365	.....	.....
Boxes	3,850	36,158	5,308	23,152	13,489	11,300	10,507	12,465
BUTTER (pounds).								
Creamery	12,636,596	18,998,262	717,267	20,512,606	7,485,684	1,251,475	1,492,084	4,639,368
Packing stock	393	152,561	477,546	820,582	263,730	40,497	11,576	15,228
CHEESE (pounds)								
American	2,596,836	11,185,669	593,575	12,850,511	1,362,686	783,417	511,413	2,929,349
Swiss, including block	775	471,209	19,016	866,291	65,932	7,231	27,923	236,245
Brick and Munster	.....	130,508	1,391	1,290,021	164,828	10,514	14,598	78,857
Limburger	.....	163,955	125	399,627	14,790	1,426	7,101	48,704
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	42,400	681,727	10,600	861,752	41,242	.....	22,471	32,095
Cream and Neufchatel	.....	23,909	61	44,462	1,110	1,500	24,701	17,226
All other varieties	5,413	2,933,993	4,800	1,303,879	37,728	61,449	36,188	157,680
EGGS.								
Cases	782,211	3,058,539	139,693	2,974,245	1,607,006	433,635	170,981	646,020
Frozen (pounds)	1,087,099	8,287,673	461,453	7,316,712	3,702,841	361,305	1,014,670	1,184,593
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).								
Broilers	230,189	1,228,871	21,564	713,012	76,807	66,516	49,611	508,645
Roasters	1,322,663	5,262,875	64,068	3,532,994	193,510	32,971	29,067	56,621
Fowls	754,037	2,283,756	195,446	1,388,096	237,660	78,052	108,751	198,247
Turkeys	605,623	2,488,831	55,794	870,563	236,271	52,969	36,878	306,525
Miscellaneous varieties	1,337,800	6,281,507	36,802	2,930,104	567,794	69,772	45,672	195,191
MEATS (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	3,463,013	5,545,251	306,803	12,726,229	6,768,626	1,547,123	270,801	1,077,037
Beef, in process of cure	628,982	3,053,412	241,251	4,906,937	1,979,676	213,508	125,190	171,496
Beef, cured	416,069	3,185,921	145,774	2,925,863	913,570	22,549	33,227	108,924
Pork, frozen	14,520,509	8,954,944	2,232,891	42,755,060	48,013,865	5,275,698	1,793,910	5,030,533
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	1,448,588	3,174,106	3,076,428	43,202,648	49,184,276	3,775,833	447,215	818,305
Pork, dry salt, cured	1,919,898	2,761,108	2,163,640	32,355,208	36,566,550	4,520,261	45,042	656,690
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	9,129,465	19,423,258	5,842,707	89,542,082	118,972,453	7,424,068	6,607,856	5,148,811
Pork, pickled, cured	8,377,165	12,711,492	4,024,230	46,175,978	47,487,408	6,825,501	2,262,052	2,898,767
Lamb and mutton, frozen	684,054	2,532,375	79,632	248,224	103,007	33,050	22,088	42,044
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	2,221,084	4,440,002	1,000,995	19,772,117	23,542,222	1,745,935	719,808	1,453,103
Lard	6,975,586	7,611,135	1,752,815	99,414,685	29,923,094	2,514,410	2,686,464	3,947,334

Dairy and Poultry

PRONOUNCED WEAKNESS FELT IN WEEK'S BUTTER MARKETS

Markets Carry Over Accumulations from Previous Week—July 1 Storage Holdings Heavy.

The butter markets during the week ending July 15 were marked by conditions of weakness which at times became so pronounced as to almost bring about demoralization. There was a general lack of support from the buying interests and the lack of confidence among receivers was more noticeable than during any previous period of the season. All markets carried over heavy accumulations of nearly all grades from the previous week, and to these were added further accumulations as the week progressed.

Despite the weakness which prevailed, there were no price reductions on the top scores which still had some support from a storing demand. The medium grades suffered some declines and there was much irregularity in prices because concessions frequently were made to buyers of large lots. The undergrade market through a part of the week had, to some extent, the support of speculative interests because of expected export demand. Late in the week, however, when reports of weaker English markets began to arrive this support was withdrawn and the market became weak.

DECREASE IN FINE BUTTER RECEIPTS.

By the middle of the week the supply of fine butter was decreased to some extent because of deterioration in the quality of receipts. Moreover a little better demand also developed, which resulted in an advance on top scores of ½¢–1¢, but these advances were hard to maintain and oftentimes buyers were still offered concessions.

At Chicago centralized cars suffered the heaviest declines and the greatest amount of weakness. For some time the price of 90 score cars had ruled over the price on 92 score, but by the end of the week the position was reversed.

The primary cause of the weak condition of the butter markets was that supplies were in excess of a ready demand. Receipts decreased to some extent but were still large for the season. During the previous week the markets gained some strength from the fact that a large portion of the producing sections needed rain to keep pastures from deteriorating. This factor changed from bullish to bearish when during the early part of the week there were beneficial rains in all the more important producing sections. Reports from creameries and from persons who had made recent trips through the producing sections all indicated conditions very favorable to continued heavy production.

Weak markets might still have been avoided had the demand been active enough to absorb the visible supply. But instead of this buyers were indifferent. The July 1 preliminary report of the holdings in storage in the United States showed a surplus over last year of almost 6,000,000 lbs. compared with a shortage of approximately 8,000,000 lbs. on June 1. This condition was a bearish factor which tended to check the movement of butter to storage. The into-storage movement is still fairly heavy, but buying for storing has been checked enough to make it difficult to find outlets for all the arrivals of fine butter.

There was a deterioration in the quality of receipts which tended to decrease to some extent the supply of fine butter, but this brought corresponding increases in the lower grades, for which outlets had to be found. Then came reports of lower markets in England, which greatly lessened the speculative demand for the lower scores and took away one of the important supports of the markets.

The week closed easy and unsettled with much speculation as to whether the immediate future would bring firmer or weaker markets.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	36½	35	37	37	38½
Tuesday	36½	35	37	37	38¾
Wednesday	37	35	37½	37½	39½
Thursday	37½	35½	38	37½	40
Friday	37½	35½	38	37½	40
Saturday	37½	35½	38	37½	40
Average for week	37.08	35.25	37.58	37.33	39.45
Previous week	37.40	35.60	37.70	37.80	38.95
Corresponding week last year	40.67	39.50	40.17	41.50	38.13

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins).	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20¾–21½	19½–20	21½–22½	19¼	19½
Tuesday	20¾–21½	19½–20	21½–22½	19¼	19½
Wednesday	20¾–21½	19½–20	21½–22½	20¼	19½
Thursday	20¾–21½	19½–20	21½–22½	20¼	19½
Friday	20¾–21½	19½–20	21½–22½	20¼	19½
Saturday	20¾–21½	19½–20	21½–22½	20¼	19½
Average for week	21.13	19.75	22.00	19.92	19.50
Previous week	20.87	20.07	21.90	19.00	19.40
Corresponding week last year	18.96	17.23	18.46	19.75	16.83

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	36	Friday	34¼
Tuesday	35½	Saturday	34¼
Wednesday	35		
Thursday	35	Average	35.00

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Bostou, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending July 15.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	18,960,765	19,438,857	14,727,781
Receipts since Jan. 1	372,166,752	353,205,987	306,052,619
Put into cold storage	6,348,926	6,464,173	5,996,393
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,227,844	1,333,712	2,167,605
Change during week	+5,121,082	+5,130,461	+3,828,788
Total holdings	48,825,913	43,704,831	44,817,903
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,976,579	4,490,247	4,959,040
Receipts since Jan. 1	104,294,050	99,317,471	100,953,306
Put into cold storage	2,105,922	2,440,996	2,100,794
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,347,891	1,012,510	2,777,796
Change during week	+758,031	+1,428,486	−677,002
Total holdings	14,987,841	14,229,810	13,884,060
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,534,269	3,189,188	2,104,756
Receipts since Jan. 1	100,984,549	97,450,280	85,561,972
Put into cold storage	1,674,596	1,057,600	671,406
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,077,865	1,886,993	2,028,338
Change during week	−403,269	−829,393	−1,356,932
Total holdings	25,323,514	25,726,783	17,506,987
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	321,421	315,577	276,305
Receipts since Jan. 1	11,904,423	11,583,002	10,774,532
Put into cold storage	71,549	84,058	81,928
Withdrawn from cold storage	34,141	23,673	55,713
Change during week	+37,408	+60,385	+26,215
Total holdings	4,908,988	4,871,580	3,644,118

WEEK'S CHEESE MARKETS RULE STEADY UNDER QUIET TRADING

Light Seasonal Demand Felt in the Distributing Markets—Condenseries Buying Milk.

Cheese markets generally ruled steady during the week ending July 15, although as the week progressed it was evident that all markets were not responding alike to the declines which occurred on the Wisconsin cheese boards on Monday, July 10. Speculative demand was entirely lacking and trading as a whole was even lighter than the previous week, despite the lower prices at which Wisconsin dealers offered goods.

Wisconsin dealers found demand for Daisies especially dull, and sales of that style were made at a wide range of prices and in some cases at close to cost. Operators who generally buy at Wisconsin primary markets for storing purposes held off because of the generally high price level. This class of trade would probably be in the market if prices were lower and are expected to come back if further declines occur.

CONDENSERIES COMPETE FOR MILK.

A new element appears to have entered the field in Wisconsin as an influence in future price changes. Condenseries are reported to be in the market for milk again, and to be offering prices which may attract milk now going to cheese factories. Furthermore, several brick cheese factories have closed on account of the milk supply having been taken away for shipping purposes. Although no American cheese factories seem to have been affected as yet, this possible outlet for raw material may have some tendency to hold prices about where they are. Production in Wisconsin is showing some shrinkage each week, especially in sections where winter dairying is carried on extensively.

Prices in the wholesale distributing markets showed little change during the week, but with the exception of Chicago trading was not so dull as in Wisconsin. However, it was evident toward the close of the week that the feeling was not so firm as earlier, for trading had eased off considerably and buyers were taking goods only for immediate requirements.

The relatively lighter trading was not thought to be due to any special causes except, possibly, the seasonal dullness in consuming demand which was largely caused by hot weather. In Philadelphia an effort is being made by some of the chain stores to hold this trade in so far as possible by low retail prices in some cases as low as 21¢.

High prices as well as rising prices at New York country points have caused a good many buyers in the New York City markets to take the better lots of average quality goods arriving rather than fancy because of the difference in prices. Considerable quantities of average quality, especially Flats, have been sold at prices 1¢–1½¢ under top prices, and a relatively good supply of this class of goods seems to be available.

New York State primary markets are reported as very firm, and it appears that much of the cheese which arrived at New York City during the week must have been goods bought at some previous time, as dealers report it unprofitable to pay up-State prices and ship goods to New York City with selling prices in the latter markets at their present level.

REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR JULY.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.
[Per quart.]

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city.	Selling price. On routes. Wholesale trade.		Selling price. On routes. Family trade.	Selling price. At retail stores.	Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold.
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Per cent.*
Arkansas	Little Rock	.....	6.25	10	13	13	4.0
California	Los Angeles	6.77	11.25-12.5	13	14	14	3.7-4.0
	Sacramento	5.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	San Diego	7.52	10.41	12.75	15	14-15	3.8-4.2
	San Francisco	6.68	10	10	12-13	12	3.6-4.0
Colorado	Colorado Springs	5.11-5.20	6.25	9	10	11-12	3.3-3.7
	Denver	3.76	6.25	8	10	9-10	3.5-3.7
	Pueblo	4.51	5.75-6.25	8	10	8-10	3.7
Connecticut	Bridgeport	6.25	10	11	13	13	3.7
	Hartford	7.05	10	12	14	12-14	3.6-4.0
	New Haven	7.05	10.5-11	12	14	14	3.7-3.8
Delaware	Wilmington	5.18	9	11	11	13	3.6-3.7
District of Columbia	Washington	6.25	9	10	13	10-12	3.5-4.0
Florida	Jacksonville	7.24	12.5	13	15-18	15-18	.....
	Miami	12.51	15	17.5	20	25	3.5
	Tampa	8.60-9.09	12.5-13.75	12-14	15-18	15-18	4.0
Georgia	Atlanta	6.23	8.75-10	8.75-11.25	15	11-15	4.0
Illinois	Chicago	5.37	6-10	11	12	12	3.5
	Peoria	4.30	7	9	12	11	3.5-3.7
	Rockford	4.08-4.19	6-6.5	7.5	9	9	3.6
	Springfield	4.30	6.75-7	9	11	11-12	3.5-3.8
Indiana	Evansville	4.13	7.5	9.5	11	11	3.5
	Fort Wayne	3.76	8	9	11	11	3.6
	Indianapolis	3.40-3.76	6.75-7.5	8-8.5	10	10	3.6-3.7
	Elkhart	4.08	7	7.5	10	10	3.7
Iowa	Davenport	4.30	6.25	8	10	10	3.7
	Des Moines	4.08-4.30	7-8	8-9	11	9-11	3.5-3.7
	Burlington	4.73	.....	6.25	8.33	9-10	.....
	Cedar Rapids	4.13	.....	7-8	8-10	8-10	.....
Kansas	Topeka	3.65	6.25	8	10	10	3.8
	Wichita	4.08	7.5	8	10	10	.....
Kentucky	Lexington	4.49-4.73	7.5	8.75	13-14	10-13	4.5
	Louisville	3.80	6	7	9	9	3.8-4.0
Louisiana	New Orleans	6.53	8.75	12	14	.....	4.0
	Alexandria	6.23	8.75	10	13	13	4.0
Maryland	Baltimore	5.63	11	11	12	12	4.0
	Cumberland	7.52	10	11	13	13	4.0
Massachusetts	Boston	7.33	8.5	11	13.5	11	3.7
	Fall River	7.57	10	10.5	13	12-13	3.35
	Pittsfield	6.27	10	11	13	13	3.7
Michigan	Battle Creek	5.37	7.5	8-8.5	10	10	3.6-4.0
	Bay City	4.30	.....	8	10	10	.....
	Detroit	5.09	8-9.5	10-11	12	10-12	3.5-3.8
	Grand Rapids	4.30	7	8	10	9-10	3.3-3.6
	Kalamazoo	5.59	8.75	9	11	11	3.7-4.0
Minnesota	Duluth	4.30	6.5	8	10	10	3.6
	St. Paul	4.51-4.84	8	8.5	10	10	3.6
	Minneapolis	4.84-4.94	6.25-7.75	8-8.5	10	10	3.5-3.7
	Winona	6.06	7.75-8.75	8.75	10	9-10	3.5-3.6
Missouri	Kansas City	3.76-4.62	7.5-8.75	8-10	11-12	10-12	3.6-3.8
	St. Joseph	4.51	7.5	10	12	12	3.5
	St. Louis	5.26	8.25	10	12	12	3.5
Montana	Butte	4.15	7.5	9-10	11-12	10-12	3.5-3.6
Nebraska	Lincoln	3.95	6.5	8.5	10	10	3.5
Nevada	Carson City	6.02	8.75	10	10	10	3.5
New Jersey	Trenton	5.74	8	11	11	13	3.6
New York	Albany	.....	7	13	13	15	.....
	Buffalo	5.80	8.5-9	10.5	12	12	.....
	New York	[2] 4.94-5.20	9	14	14	14	.....
	Rochester	5.84	9-10	10.5	12	12	3.5
	Troy	6.06	7-9	9	10-11	10-11	.....
North Carolina	Asheville	6.02	10	12	15	15	4.0
North Dakota	Fargo	4.23-4.49	6.25	8	10	10	3.5-3.8
	Jamestown	4.30	6.25	7	9	9	3.5
Oklahoma	Tulsa	4.51	10	10-12	15	14-15	4.0
Ohio	Akron	5.59	8.5	9	11	11	3.5
	Cincinnati	4.73-4.94	9	11	12	12	3.5-3.8
	Cleveland (1st half month).	4.62-4.83	7-7.5	8-9	10-11	8-9	3.5
	Toledo	4.62-4.84	9	9-9.5	11	11	3.0-3.6
Oregon	Portland	3.76	7.5	8	11	10	4.0
	Salem	4.51	8	9.5	12	12	4.0
Pennsylvania	Altoona	4.98	8.5	9	11	11	3.8-4.0
	Philadelphia	5.24-5.80	8.5-9	10	11	11	3.8
	Pittsburgh	6.00	7.5-8.75	11.5	12	.....	3.5-3.8
	Harrisburg	4.58	9.5	9.5	11	11	3.5
	Erie (1st half mo.	3.89	8	9	10	10	3.6
Rhode Island	Newport	7.84	12	12	14	14	3.96
	Providence	7.32	10	11	14	.....	.....
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	4.30	7.5	8	10	10	3.5-3.6
Tennessee	Chattanooga	3.76	10	10	12-14	10-12	4.0
	Memphis	6.00	7.5-8.75	10	15-16	12-15	.....
	Nashville	3.93	8.25	9	11	11	4.2
Texas	Dallas	5.59	10	12	15	12-15	4.0-4.5
	El Paso	5.37-5.80	7.5-8.75	9-10	13-14	12-15	4.0
	Galveston	6.45	11.25	10-12.5	15	12-15	4.0
	Houston	4.51-6.01	8.75	10	14-15	10-14	4.0-4.3
Utah	Salt Lake City	4.36	6.25	8	8-9	10	3.7-3.8
Virginia	Richmond	7.69-7.95	10	13	13	.....	3.8
	Roanoke	6.98	10	12	14	.....	3.6
Washington	Seattle	5.05	8	8.5	12	10	3.5
	Spokane	3.98-4.13	7.5	8	10	10	3.6-3.8
	Tacoma	5.05	7.5	8	10	10	3.6
Wisconsin	Beloit	4.30	6.75	8	9	8	3.5
	Milwaukee	4.08-4.73	6.5	7.5	9	8-9	3.3-3.5
	Superior	4.51	7	8	10	10	3.5-3.8
	Wausau	3.22	.....	5	6	6	3.5
	Eau Claire	4.25	.....	7.5	9	9	3.7
	Oshkosh	4.13	9	9	10	10-11	3.8

[1] These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butter fat content varying from 3.3% to 4.5% in the different cities.
[2] The dealer's buying price for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200-210-mile zone.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points [1] for Standard or Grade B Milk. (3.5% butter fat.)

Sections.	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.
New England	10	$2.56-$3.00	$2.81
Middle Atlantic	10	1.90-2.43	2.12
East North Central	25	1.21-2.35	1.85
West North Central	17	1.50-2.52	1.80
South Atlantic	11	1.89-4.82	2.97
East South Central	5	1.33-2.79	1.86
West South Central	7	1.20-2.71	2.18
Mountain	5	1.46-2.20	1.90
Pacific	10	1.52-3.20	2.35
United States	100	1.20-4.82	2.16

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 lbs. may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Comparison of July and June Prices for Same Markets.

Sections.	Number of local markets.	Average for— July, 1922.	Average for— June, 1922.	Average for— July, 1921.
New England	8	$2.84	$2.75	$3.27
Middle Atlantic	10	2.12	1.92	2.28
East North Central	19	1.83	1.77	2.13
West North Central	12	1.75	1.65	1.88
South Atlantic	10	3.01	2.88	3.01
East South Central	5	1.86	1.75	2.17
West South Central	7	2.18	2.02	2.61
Mountain	4	1.85	1.78	2.21
Pacific	8	2.38	2.40	2.74
United States	83	2.18	2.08	2.55

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Special milk per quart.	Certified milk per quart.	Light cream (18-20% B. F.) per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	17	25	.....	9.5
New York	17	28	.....	.....
Philadelphia	14	28	.....	11
Pittsburgh	.....	25	.....	9
Cincinnati	15	24	14	9
Chicago	23	25	16	10-24
Minneapolis	.....	21-23	12-13	13-15
St. Louis	18	25	17	24-28
Washington	16-20	30	15	12
Jacksonville	20	.....	20	10
New Orleans	18	30	17	12
Memphis	.....	30	.....	20
Portland	.....	.....	15	11
San Francisco	.....	23	15	13
Average of above cities	17.55	25.92	15.4	14.40

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS DURING MAY, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

From—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed milk and cream.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Denmark	16,269	5,430	2,100	.....
France	.....	306,965	.....	35,269
Greece	.....	64,789	.....	.....
Italy	10	752,505	.....	.....
Norway	.....	16,241	.....	.....
Netherlands	1,764	106,124	.....	.....
Rumania	.....	21,054	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	973,894	.....	.....
England	.....	2,479	1,290	127,757
Canada	19,881	376,232	336,187	8,400
Argentina	.....	482,129	.....	529,688
China	12,000	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	39,200	.....	.....	.....
All other countries	1,115	11,347	.....	.....
Total:				
May, 1922	90,239	3,119,189	339,577	701,114
May, 1921	54,637	1,469,677	2,684,392	2,016,616

Fruits and Vegetables

MANY LINES SELL AT LOWER LEVELS AS SHIPMENTS GAIN

Largest Increases in Movement of Apples, Onions, Peaches, White Potatoes, and Mixed Lines.

The movement of a dozen principal fruits and vegetables during the week ending July 15 totaled 16,400 cars, or 2,400 cars more than were shipped the previous week, and 2,200 cars in excess of the 1921 movement during the corresponding period. Largest gains were made in the shipments of apples, onions, peaches, white potatoes, and mixed vegetables. Potato movement alone jumped 45% over the preceding week, and prices declined sharply. Most other lines, except peaches, were lower. Liberal supplies caused the wholesale markets to close with a weak tone.

Peaches.—Georgia continued to furnish over 90% of the peach supply. Notwithstanding the arrival of almost 500 carloads in New York City that market strengthened to a range of $3–$3.50 per crate for Elbertas. Chicago declined 75¢, but prices in most other cities held firm. Movement has started from New Jersey, Texas, and the Ozarks.

PEACH CROP MUCH LARGER.

Total peach production in the United States is forecast at 54,000,000 bus., or 21,000,000 bus. more than last year. New York, the principal source of supply in late summer, is expected to return to near normal production and likely will ship 60% more peaches than last season. Increases of 300% are expected in the movement from such important States as New Jersey, Ohio, and Michigan, all of which had very short crops in 1921. Few peaches came from the Ozarks last year, but fair crops are predicted for this summer. The Potomac Valley probably will ship ten times more peaches than in 1921, but will still have only about half a normal crop. Heavy gains are forecast along the Pacific coast. The Texas peach crop, however, will fall short of last year's production.

Watermelons.—Missouri is the leading source of late watermelons, having shipped 3,200 cars last season. That section and northern California, the next largest producer of late melons, likely will have but slight increases in shipments this year. Arkansas will have considerably less than the 600 cars marketed last season, but Indiana and Iowa will probably each increase to 800–1,000 cars this summer. Delaware and Maryland together may ship 1,200 carloads of watermelons.

The week's supply of melons remained about 4,500 carloads, 1,600 of which came from Georgia and 1,450 from South Carolina. Alabama, Texas, and California each sent 400–500 cars to market. Carlot sales of eastern Tom Watsons averaged $200–$300 in many consuming centers, but best sizes brought $100 more in the Middle West. Indiana started with a weekly movement of 22 cars. North Carolina began with 13. Texas shipments picked up considerably, although they are still 400 cars short of last season's movement to the same date.

Potatoes.—Eastern Shore of Virginia cobblers touched the lowest mark of the season in New York, No. 1 grade closing at $2.50 per bbl. Receipts in the metropolis were about 700 cars. The general jobbing range of best eastern barreled stock was $3–$4.25, or $1 less than the preceding week. New Jersey sacked Cobblers made their appearance in several markets and ranged $1–$2 per 100 lbs. Kansas stock declined 50¢, top price being about $2.

The commercial area of potatoes in the Kaw Valley is placed at 17,500 acres, compared with 16,000 last year, but the yield probably will not exceed that of 1921. Total Kansas acreage is about 65,000 acres. Plantings in the Kearney section of Nebraska are double last year's, and the Caldwell, Idaho, district has increased to 11,000 acres, a gain of 150%. First carlots of Nebraska and Idaho potatoes moved about July 15. The Long Island crop also has started to market, and Utah potatoes are now moving. Heaviest supplies, however, are from Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland.

Cantaloupes.—Prospects are bright for a good crop of cantaloupes from the intermediate and late States. Arizona may ship 400 cars more than last year. North Carolina probably will show an increase of several hundred cars, and good crops are expected in Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey. The output in Indiana likely will be 600–700 cars, or about the same as last season. A lighter production is expected in Arkansas. Central California probably will ship around 2,500 cars, or as many as in 1921, but in the Rocky Ford section of Colorado the movement is expected to exceed greatly last season's shipments of 3,200 cars.

The Imperial Valley season is approaching its end with a record of almost 12,000 cars. Most city sales during the past week were made at $2–$2.50 per standard crate, a decline of 50¢. Arizona shipped more than 1,000 cars of cantaloupes, and stock from that State sold at $2.50–$3.25. The Turlock section of California began with a movement of 20 cars for the week. First shipments were made from the Moapa section of Nevada, and there was a heavy initial movement from Indiana.

Apples.—Shipments of apples increased 50%, filling more than 600 cars. Nearly half the supplies were from Delaware, and one-third from Illinois. First cars were reported from Michigan and California. Yellow Transparents weakened to a range of $1.50–$2.25 per bu. in eastern wholesale markets.

Cabbage.—Of the 55,000 acres of late or main-crop cabbage in 7 leading States, three-fourths are in New York and Wisconsin and shipments from those sections probably will be 20% heavier than last season. In Indiana there are 1,300 acres planted compared with 1,100 in 1921. Total of 500 acres, or an increase of 75%, is reported in the Marietta district of Ohio. The total cabbage area in that State is 2,500 acres.

Onions.—Onion plantings in the leading late sections are increased 10%–20% over last year, and carlot movement likely will be correspondingly greater. New York has about 7,600 acres; Ohio, 6,800; Massachusetts, 4,900; and Indiana, 4,800 acres. Plantings in California are slightly less than in 1921, or about 7,300 acres.

Sweet potatoes.—Sweet-potato production for the coming season will probably show an increase of 13,000,000 bus., or 13% over last year's production. Estimates for leading States are as follows: Alabama, 15,500,000 bus.; Georgia, 13,300,000 bus.; Mississippi, 11,000,000 bus.; and North Carolina, 10,800,000 bus. Last season Georgia surpassed Alabama by 250,000 bus.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore Irish Cobblers, No. 1—Barrels.

Market.	Week's arrivals (cars).	This season. July 17.	This season. July 10.	One year ago.
New York	686	$2.00–2.25	$4.25–4.50	$3.25–3.50
Boston	175	3.75–4.00	5.00–5.25	4.25–4.75
Philadelphia	129	3.00	4.00–4.25	3.75–4.00
Baltimore	47	2.75	3.75	3.00–3.25
Pittsburgh	137	4.00	4.50	4.50
Cincinnati	51	4.00–4.25	4.50–4.75	5.00
Chicago	285	[1] 4.15–4.30	[1] 4.90–5.15	[1] 5.00
St. Louis	62	5.00	5.25	5.00
Kansas City	123	[2] 1.75–2.00	[2] 2.25	[2] 1.25–1.50

WATERMELONS, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watsons, 22-30 lbs. average—Bulk per car.

New York	497	$200–250	$250–350	$325–350
Boston	142	[3] .25–.50	[3] .35–.70	[3] .35–.60
Philadelphia	82	250–325	200–350	300–450
Baltimore	195	175–300	200–300	250–550
Pittsburgh	220	235	300–425	275–425
Cincinnati	105	[4] 25–50	[4] 25–45	[4] 20–45
Chicago	367	185–425	230–480	200–325
St. Louis	95	340	.....	325–350
Kansas City	47	[5] 2.00–2.25	[6] 2.00–2.50	[5] 2.50–3.00

PEACHES, Georgia Elbertas—Sixes and bushel baskets.

New York	484	$3.00–3.50	$2.50–3.50	$3.25–3.50
Boston	50	3.00–3.25	3.50	3.00–3.25
Philadelphia	105	2.00–2.50	2.25–2.75	3.00–3.25
Baltimore	46	2.75–3.25	3.00	3.00
Pittsburgh	68	3.00–3.75	3.00–3.50	2.50–3.00
Cincinnati	35	3.25–3.50	2.25–3.00	2.50–2.75
Chicago	125	2.75–3.00	3.50–3.75	3.00–3.50
St. Louis	38	2.75–3.00	3.00–3.50	3.25–3.50
Kansas City	9	3.25	[7] 3.00	[8] 2.75–3.25

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints—Standards 45's.

New York	471	$2.00–2.25	$2.50–2.75	$3.25–3.50
Boston	162	2.25–2.50	3.00	3.00–3.50
Philadelphia	168	1.75–2.25	2.00–2.75	3.00–3.50
Baltimore	99	2.00	2.75	3.50–3.75
Pittsburgh	195	2.25	2.75	3.00–3.25
Cincinnati	57	3.00	2.75–2.85	2.50–3.00
Chicago	321	2.50	2.50–2.75	3.25–3.50
St. Louis	52	2.50–2.75	2.50–2.75	[9] 3.25
Kansas City	129	2.00–2.25	2.25	2.75–3.00

APPLES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Transparents—Bushel baskets.

New York	108	$1.50–2.00	$2.25–2.50	.....
Boston	45	1.50–2.25	2.00–2.25	.....
Baltimore	7	1.00–1.25	1.50	.....
Pittsburgh	73	1.75	2.00	.....
Chicago	104	[10] 1.75–2.00	[10] 2.00–2.25	.....

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Kaw Valley, Kans.	$1.00	$1.75–2.00	$1.15–1.25
Onley, Va. (bbls.)	2.60–2.75	3.25–3.60	3.65–3.90
WATERMELONS (cars)			
Macon, Ga.	50–200	75–175	75–185
Hempstead, Tex.	45–100	.....	.....
PEACHES (sixes).			
Fort Valley, Ga.	2.25–2.50	1.50–1.75	1.75–2.00

[1] Carlot sales.
[2] Kans. Early Ohios, sacked 100 lbs.
[3] Unit basis.
[4] Bulk per 100 melons.
[5] Tex., bulk per 100 lbs.
[6] Ga., bulk per 100 lbs.
[7] Ga. Belles.
[8] Tex. Elbertas.
[9] Ariz. Salmon Tints.
[10] Ill. Transparents.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending July 15.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to July 15.	Last season to July 15.	Total last season.
Apples	612	95	402	1,923	212	88,549
Cabbage	123	67	104	16,956	12,587	31,222
Cantaloupes	2,444	1,702	2,478	15,637	12,816	25,572
Celery	46	26	21	4,910	4,271	11,643
Lettuce	409	366	356	16,295	13,733	18,300
Onions	327	287	179	6,889	5,872	20,786
Peaches	1,454	2,115	1,326	6,876	11,522	27,222
Potatoes:						
Sweets	73	2	49	122	2	19,270
White	5,225	4,295	3,640	38,782	31,468	237,838
Tomatoes	500	483	503	17,105	11,016	17,204
Waterm'l'ns	4,565	4,477	4,584	27,759	21,766	46,463
Vegetables, mixed	622	295	364	9,727	8,595	15,566
Total	16,400	14,210	14,006	162,981	133,860	559,635

Grain

DEMAND GENERALLY GOOD FOR BOTH CASH WHEAT AND CORN

Sharp Improvement in Oats—Rail Strike Causes Fear of Delay in New Crop Movement.

The grain markets started the week on July 10 with an easier tendency, reflecting the extreme weakness that obtained at the close of the preceding week. But the markets were narrow and traders rather overdid the selling side of the speculative market. On Tuesday fears of delay in the general grain movement and the new crop wheat movement in particular came as a powerful market stimulant. This resulted in a sharp advance in wheat and a fair advance in corn, but the market held only part of the gain.

During the remainder of the week ending July 17 the market was weak and strong by turns, but with an upward trend resulting in a net gain for the week. The chief features of influence were the railroad strike, wet weather in the Southwest, and, late in the week, renewed reports of black rust in the spring-wheat States.

NET GAINS FOR THE WEEK.

At the close on July 15 the principal markets showed the following net gains for the week: Chicago July wheat 3¾¢ and Chicago July corn 1¼¢; Minneapolis July wheat 5½¢; Kansas City July wheat 5¢; and Winnipeg July wheat 4¢. Chicago September wheat 4¼¢ and Chicago September corn ½¢; Minneapolis September wheat 3¢; Kansas City September wheat 3½¢; and Winnipeg October wheat 2½¢.

In the Chicago cash grain market No. 2 Red Winter wheat closed the week at 1½¢ premium over July, compared with a premium of 2½¢ a week earlier. No. 2 Hard Winter closed at 3¢-3½¢ premium, which was a fractional gain for the week. No. 2 Mixed sold at the September price compared with 1¾¢-2¢ under September a week earlier. The price paid for No. 2 corn at country stations in central Iowa was approximately 52¢.

Demand for cash wheat in the Chicago market was good throughout the week, with elevator interests the most active buyers. Milling demand, however, was only fair, as it was expected that considerable wheat would be moving to market shortly, and millers were not concerned about supplies. Prices generally followed the futures market with only slight variations in the trading basis, except as noted in the preceding paragraph. Wheat at country stations was offered to arrive much more freely and receipts were over three times as large at those of the preceding week. Export demand was light all week.

Demand for corn was excellent and prices were firm. All interests, including exporters, were in the market, and there was a good shipping demand from outside industries. Country offerings still remain light. Sales at the seaboard for shipment abroad were given as 2,375,000 bus. and exporters took 1,275,000 bus. of cash corn at Chicago.

Cash oats were rather weak early in the week, with only a fair demand even for heavy weights, while light weights were neglected. But an extraordinary demand developed on July 11, with keen competition between elevator concerns and shippers, and on that date light grades of oats sold at the highest premiums in two weeks.

Cincinnati reported a keen demand for spot corn of any kind or grade. The railroad strike stimulated the demand for wheat from mills, but it also retarded shipments.

New York reported a slow export demand for wheat—despite firm cables—which reflected light world's shipments. The slow export demand was said to be the result of the bad financial situation on the continent.

On July 17 wheat and corn prices were strong early, partly because of black-rust reports from the Northwest and partly because of lack of pressure of cash grain. Later, however, heavy commission-house selling on the Chicago Board of Trade caused weakness. September wheat closed 2¼¢ lower than on July 15, and September corn and oats closed 1¢ lower.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only, Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending July 15, 1922:					
Atlantic ports[1]	2,220	1,090	316	238	431
Gulf ports[2]	640	111	.....	.....	17
Pacific ports[3]	145	.....	.....	8	.....
Total	3,005	1,201	316	246	448
Previous week	2,765	993	518	585	697
Corresponding week last year	4,065	1,140	52	467	35
Total July 1, 1922, to July 15, 1922	5,770	2,194	834	831	1,145
Corresponding period last year	7,072	2,085	128	688	271

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	July	112	112½	116	114⅜	116¼	115¼
	Sept.	110⅝	111¼	114⅛	113⅛	115¼	113¾
Corn	July	61½	61	62⅛	61⅝	62⅛	62¾
	Sept.	64½	63⅝	64⅝	64	64⅜	64⅞
Oats	July	34¼	34⅛	35½	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
	Sept.	37	36⅜	37¾	36⅞	37⅜	37
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	July	103	104½	108⅞	108	109½	107⅝
	Sept.	103	103⅞	107	105⅞	107⅞	106¼
Corn	July	56½	55	56	55¼	55⅝	56¼
	Sept.	59⅛	57⅞	58⅝	57⅜	58⅜	58⅝
Oats	July	35¼	34⅛	34½	33¾	33⅞	34
	Sept.	37¼	36½	37¼	36⅜	36⅜	36¼

Increased Exports of Barley from the United States Predicted.

Increased shipments of barley from the west coast of the United States to Great Britain and the continent of Europe by way of the Panama Canal during the coming 12 months are predicted by some of the grain dealers and shippers of the west coast, according to the Panama Canal Record.

During the 10 months ending Apr. 30 of the current fiscal year the shipments of barley from the west coast of the United States passing through the Panama Canal aggregated 15,890,607 bus., an average of 1,589,047 bus. per month. The month in which the greatest quantity passed through the canal from the west coast of the United States was August, when 4,626,020 bus. were shipped.

Total exports of barley from the United States for the 10 months ending Apr. 30 amounted to 20,232,569 bus., of which 16,177,524 bus., or nearly four-fifths of the total exports, were shipped from western ports. The exports from San Francisco alone were 15,940,379 bus.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, July 14, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter	No. 1	115½	115½	118½	119½	119½	119¾
	No. 2	115½	115¼	118	118½	118¾	119½
Red Winter	No. 1	.....	114½	118	118	.....	.....
	No. 2	114½	114½	117½	117½	117¼	117¼
	No. 3	113½	113½	116½	116¼	116½	116¾
	No. 4	.....	112	.....	114¼	115	116
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	149	153	157	159	161	161
	No. 2	148	148	151	156	157	155
	No. 3	141	141	147	150	155	153
	No. 4	135	137	141	145	149	151
Northern Spg.	No. 1	145	.....	151	156	151	156
	No. 2	132	134	.....	137	136	.....
	No. 3	130	131	138	139	.....	143
	No. 4	128	129	133	135	142	140
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	143½	142¾	147⅛	142¾	148	144¾
	No. 3	136¼	134½	138⅜	133¼	130⅜	141⅛
	No. 4	130	125⅝	.....	131½	138⅝	146
Hard Winter	No. 1	116¼	115	116⅝	119¾	119⅜	123¾
	No. 2	115½	121½	124⅞	120	124½	128
	No. 3	114	118⅜	125⅜	118¾	118¼	125¼
	No. 4	106	119½	118⅜	118⅞	127½	116⅜
Red Winter	No. 1	104	105	110	109	110	.....
	No. 2	102⅝	104½	107⅛	108	109⅛	110½
	No. 3	101½	101½	106⅜	106⅜	108¼	107¼
	No. 4	163¼	108	104⅞	105⅜	104½	104½
OMAHA.							
Hard Winter	No. 1	108	107	.....	112	107⅞	110½
	No. 2	106	107	111¾	110¾	109¾	110⅜
	No. 3	106⅝	114	.....	115	112	110½
	No. 4	103	.....	106	107	.....	106½
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 3	.....	.....	.....	108	108½	110
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 1	110	111	.....	.....	118¼	117
	No. 2	108¼	109	113½	115½	117¼	116¾
	No. 3	104¾	105½	110¾	111½	112½	109¾
	No. 4	101½	102¾	105½	107	108½	106

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	.....	63¼	.....	64¼	.....	65
	No. 2	63¾	63¼	64	64¼	64½	65
	No. 3	62¾	62¾	63¾	63½	63¼	64¾
	No. 4	62¼	62¼	63	63	62¾	64
Yellow	No. 1	63¾	63¼	.....	.....	64½	65½
	No. 2	63¾	63¼	64	64¾	64½	65¼
	No. 3	63¼	62¾	64	64¼	63¾	64¼
	No. 4	62¾	62	63¼	63½	63¼	64
Mixed	No. 1	63½	63½	63¾	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2	63¼	63	63¼	63¾	64	64¾
	No. 3	63	62½	63¼	63¾	63¼	64
	No. 4	62½	62	63	63¾	63¼	64¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	59¾	58½	59	.....	59½	60
	No. 2	.....	58	.....	59	59½	64⅛
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	58¼	58½	59	58¼	58	58
Yellow	No. 1	.....	.....	.....	62½	62½	62½
	No. 2	62	61½	62	63	.....	62½
Mixed	No. 2	59	59¾	59	.....	58¾	59
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	55¾	55¾	57	.....	56½	57½
	No. 2	55¾	55⅝	56¾	56	56½	57½
	No. 3	.....	.....	.....	55¾	56¼	56¾
Yellow	No. 1	.....	54¾	.....	57½	58	58½
	No. 2	57½	57¾	58	57½	57⅝	58½
Mixed	No. 2	55¼	55¼	56¼	55⅝	56	56¾
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	.....	64	64	.....	64½
	No. 2	.....	64	64	63½	64	64½
	No. 3	63½	63	63	63	.....	63½
Yellow	No. 1	.....	64½	66	65½	66½	67
	No. 2	65½	64½	65	65¼	65¾	66¾
	No. 3	64½	63¾	64	64	65	66½
	No. 4	63	62½	63	64	65	65

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	38½	38	41	41¼	41	42
	No. 2	37½	37½	38½	39	38½	39½
	No. 3	35½	35½	36¾	37½	36¾	36½
	No. 4	34½	34½	35¾	36	35½	35
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	34½	33¾	34½	33¾	33¾	33¾
	No. 3	34½	32¾	33½	33½	33	33
	No. 4	33¼	32¼	32½	33	32½	33
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	37½	37½	37¼	37½	37⅝	38
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	34	34	34¾	34½	34¼	34½
	No. 4	.....	33½	.....	34	34	34¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	38	38	38½	39	39½	40
	No. 3	37¼	37½	37¾	37¾	38¼	39
	No. 4	36½	36½	37	37¼	37½	38½

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Rye	No. 2	.....	.....	87	86½	86	87½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western Rye	No. 2	78¾	78	80	80½	81½	80¾

Hay and Feed

LIGHT HAY RECEIPTS RESULT IN GENERALLY HIGHER PRICES

Old Hay of Good Quality in Active Demand During Past Week at All Principal Markets.

Hay prices strengthened considerably during the latter part of the week ending July 15, principally because of a lack of offerings and light arrivals. The demand improved particularly for the better grades, of which only small supplies were available.

Receipts of common and inferior hay were fairly large in eastern markets, especially New York. Arrivals by rail were small in the latter market, but shipments by river and canal boats were heavy, resulting in a material increase of receipts over last week and the corresponding week last year.

It is becoming increasingly evident that distributors and local dealers have permitted their stocks to run low in anticipation of being able to replenish them at lower than prevailing prices as soon as the heavy movement of new hay begins. The movement of new hay, however, has barely begun and the scarcity of desirable grades further assisted in a quick disposal of offerings.

Arrivals of hay in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending July 15 and July 8, 1922, and July 16, 1921, are shown in the following table:

City.	1922		1921
	July 15.	July 8.	July 16.
Boston	57	107	.....
New York	243	[1] 122	195
Philadelphia	26	76	.....
Pittsburgh	89	183	37
Cincinnati	104	77	67
Chicago	73	58	120
Minneapolis-St. Paul	64	43	37
St. Louis	96	54	185
Kansas City	.....	205	.....
Los Angeles	101	103	240
San Francisco	89	95	115

[1] 8 days.

CHOICE OLD TIMOTHY SCARCE.

Timothy.—Little choice old timothy appears available for shipment at interior points and receipts in nearly all markets were small during the week. Combined with a good demand for immediate needs was an improved inquiry from the Southeastern States and interior brokers and feeders who feared their inability to secure supplies on account of the rail strike. This situation caused the market to develop a decidedly stronger tone, and prices for both old and new crop timothy moved to higher levels in most markets.

Light receipts of new timothy were largely caused by the reluctance of shippers to load under present unsettled transportation conditions, and to difficulties in harvesting because of recent rains in the principal producing sections. Most of the new timothy arrived in good condition, however, and sold well. Tracks in all markets were cleaned up at the end of the week. Heavy clover mixed and straight clover showed a tendency to be draggy. No. 1 light clover mixed was in good request.

Premiums for old timothy showed a rather wide range. In Cincinnati No. 1 old timothy realized $1.50–$2 above new crop prices, while as much as $3 per ton premium was paid in Boston and other markets.

(Concluded on page 76, column 2.)

FEED PRICES DISPLAY FIRMER UNDERTONE DURING PAST WEEK

Country Demand Still Limited—Stocks in Dealers' Hands Normal—Production Reported Fair.

Reports received from the principal feed markets indicate that the light country demand for feedstuffs had little effect on prices during the week ending July 15. A firmer undertone was noted in most feeds. Oil meals were weak and offered at slightly lower quotations.

Although the demand was below normal it appeared sufficient to consume the visible production of most feeds. Most sales were made for prompt and immediate shipment and little interest was shown in future offerings. Stocks in dealers' hands were about normal for this time of the year.

Wheat mill feeds.—Consumptive demand for wheat mill feeds was light. Sales between jobbers featured many markets. Rains in the Southwest delayed delivery of wheat with the result that mills were unable to fill their July contracts, thus necessitating purchases in the open market from jobbers. Northwestern mills offered a fairly good volume of bran and middlings for August and September shipment. Prices were higher, the advance being principally due to evening up of contracts. Poor demand from the outside trade caused many eastern jobbers to resell to western jobbers. Supplies on hand were sufficient for immediate wants. Shipments from primary points were light. Southeastern markets were dull.

Linseed meal and cake.—The supply of linseed meal and cake is not large but for some time the price has been considered too high by the trade and the demand has been greatly curtailed. Prices were lower in most markets. The export demand improved. Offerings for future shipment, which were quoted at slightly lower figures than those for prompt and immediate shipment, were in fairly good request. Receipts and movement were light.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Offerings of cottonseed meal and cake, particularly for fall shipment, were made at lower prices than those quoted last week. Stocks are ample to take care of the present demand. Prices in many markets were largely nominal. Dealers who are usually in a position to furnish quotations are not quoting these feeds at this time, as the demand is insufficient to warrant their keeping in close touch with the market. Mixed feed manufacturers showed little interest and the export inquiry was negligible. Southeastern markets report small sales to dairymen, who are using green corn in combination with small quantities of bran and cottonseed meal at present. Shipments from mills were light.

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed was about equal to offerings and many mills withdrew their offers for July shipment and quoted August shipment $1 per ton above July prices. Production continues unchanged with many mills operating at or near capacity. Stocks in dealers' hands are fair. Receipts and movement were good.

Hominy feed.—Prices for hominy feed were slightly firmer. The demand was not large and was from scattered points. Stocks are thought by the trade to be light. Corn mills are expected to start running heavier during the last half of July, and while the demand

(Concluded on page 76, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JULY 15, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Memphis.	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	30.50	32.00	24.00	24.50	25.50	28.00	21.50	23.00	[2] 19.00	26.50	18.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	31.50	23.00	23.50	.....	.....	.....	20.50	.....	24.50	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.50	29.00	22.50	22.00	24.00	26.00	20.00	18.00	[2] 17.00	24.00	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	29.00	22.50	23.50	24.50	26.00	.....	17.50	[2] 17.00	[3] 23.00	[3] 16.50	17.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	23.00	25.50	.....	22.00	24.50	.....	.....	16.50	[2] 16.00	[3] 19.00	[3] 16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	16.00	[2] 15.00	[3] 15.00	[3] 14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	24.00	25.00	25.50	22.00	.....	[3] 17.00	[3] 20.00	[3] 19.00	.....	[3] 14.00	18.00	16.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	23.00	24.00	.....	20.00	.....	[3] 15.00	18.00	[3] 18.00	.....	[3] 12.00	.....	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	21.50	18.50	.....	[3] 13.00	[3] 15.00	15.00	.....	[3] 11.00	.....	12.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 19.00	17.50	.....	[3] 14.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 17.00	16.50	.....	[3] 11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 15.00	14.00	.....	[3] 13.00	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	23.75	23.25	23.25	23.00	24.00	25.00	18.00	21.00	21.00	18.75	15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	24.50	23.50	24.00	26.00	24.00	.....	.....	22.50	21.00	.....	.....	17.00	.....	40.00	37.00
Hard winter	.....	23.25	22.75	.....	24.00	.....	.....	21.50	20.50	19.00	.....	17.50	15.50	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	25.50	24.75	24.50	25.00	27.00	.....	.....	22.50	23.00	20.00	17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	29.00	27.00	31.00	29.00	25.00	29.00	27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	29.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	22.75	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50	.....	.....	24.75	.....	.....	17.50	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	36.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	49.25	51.00	48.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....	[2] 50.00	47.00	45.00	44.00	.....	49.00	.....	50.00
Cottonseed (41%)	52.50	.....	54.00	.....	.....	.....	44.50	.....	48.00	51.25	.....	.....	49.50	48.00	48.00
Cottonseed (36%)	48.50	48.00	47.50	46.00	42.00	46.00	40.50	[2] 48.50	44.00	47.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	22.00	.....	24.50	22.00	.....	21.00	18.75	26.00	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	36.20	36.35	35.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.75	32.00	28.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	31.00	30.00	30.50	28.00	29.00	.....	.....	.....	27.00	25.75	.....	24.50	22.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	30.50	29.40	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	51.00	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] New. [3] Nominal.

Cotton

PRICES REGISTER SMALL NET ADVANCES DURING PAST WEEK

Attention of Trade on Weather Conditions and Boll Weevil—June Consumption Figures.

Cotton prices during the week ending July 15 were more or less irregular with final prices showing small gains compared with those of the previous week. The attention of the trade was focused on the weather and the reported damage by boll weevil. The closing prices for the week showed declines in spot cotton of 2 points and declines in prices for July future contracts at New York of 10 points.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 22.69¢ per lb. on July 15, compared with 22.71¢ at the close of the previous week and 11.48¢ for the corresponding day in 1921. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 10 points. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 13.22d per lb. on July 14, compared with 13.25d at the close of the previous week and 8.49d for the corresponding day in 1921.

COTTON GOODS MORE ACTIVE.

Sales in the 10 designated spot markets totaled 25,257 bales, compared with 24,149 bales the previous week and 65,068 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales in the 10 designated spot markets from Aug. 1 to July 15, amounted to 3,305,609 bales, compared with 3,231,380 bales in 1921. The past week witnessed more activity in cotton goods with a slightly upward tendency in prices.

On July 14 the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for June. The report showed that during June American mills consumed 507,869 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 495,674 bales in May and 461,917 bales in June, 1921. The total number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on June 30, was 1,332,383, compared with 1,203,364 for the same day last year. The number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 1,936,025, compared with 4,300,386 in 1921.

Closing Future Prices for July 15 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
July	22.38	12.34	41.10	22.27	11.90	37.00
October	22.46	13.03	34.72	21.92	12.58	34.20
December	22.30	13.45	33.08	21.74	12.88	32.81
January	22.00	13.46	32.28	21.54	12.99	32.15
March	21.65	13.74	31.53	21.34	13.20	31.40

Cotton Movement from August 1 to July 14.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,018,381	6,516,265
Port stocks	603,122	1,485,301
Interior receipts	7,152,799	7,392,362
Interior stocks	458,839	1,206,736
Into sight	10,302,084	11 226 217
Northern spinners' takings	2,194,108	2,014,246
Southern spinners' takings	3,999,187	2,796,216
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,303,684	4,280,422

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for July 15 and the commercial difference in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending July 15, in each of the markets, as reported to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	125	163	225	200	200	150	250	175	181
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	125	175	150	150	125	175	150	140
Good Middling	100	75	75	88	125	100	100	100	100	100	96
Strict Middling	50	38	50	50	75	75	75	50	50	50	56
Middling	22.63	22.81	22.50	22.50	23.00	22.50	22.50	22.90	23.05	22.50	22.69
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	37	50	50	50	50	75	75	75	50	56
Low Middling	100	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	125
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	175	175	150	200	225	225	250	250	250	225	213
Good Ordinary [2]	250	275	200	275	325	325	350	350	350	325	303
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 25	[3] 25	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 5
Strict Middling	50	37	50	75	75	50	75	50	50	50	56
Middling [2]	100	100	150	175	175	150	175	175	175	200	158
Strict Low Middling [2]	175	175	225	250	275	225	250	250	250	250	233
Low Middling [2]	275	275	300	325	375	300	325	325	325	325	315
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	100	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	125
Strict Middling [2]	200	175	200	200	225	200	250	250	225	250	218
Middling [2]	275	300	300	275	275	275	350	350	325	300	303
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	150	100	150	150	125	125	175	150	150	175	145
Strict Middling [2]	225	200	225	225	175	225	250	225	225	225	220
Middling [2]	300	300	300	300	225	325	325	300	300	300	298
Sales for week, bales	780	771	440	234	2,150	592	3,166	6,188	6,963	3,973	[4] 25,257

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the designated markets.

Comparative Summary of American Cotton Consumption, 1918–1922.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
August	534,971	497,319	483,560	467,103
September	489,962	491,069	457,967	484,647
October	440,354	556,041	401,325	494,745
November	455,611	491,250	332,712	526,610
December	472,908	511,711	295,292	511,800
January	556,883	591,921	366,463	526,552
February	433,295	515,699	395,115	473,073
March	433,485	575,789	438,218	518,450
April	475,875	566,914	409,247	448,843
May	487,934	541,377	440,714	495,674
June	474,330	555,155	461,917	507,869
Total	5,255,608	5,894,245	4,482,530	5,453,366

STOCKS OF COTTON ON HAND IN AMERICA ON JUNE 30.

[Exclusive of linters.]

	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*
On hand July 31, 1921 and 1920	6,534,360	3,563,162
Crops of 1921–22 and 1920–21	7,977,778	13,270,970
Imports from Aug. 1 to June 30	354,878	222,889
Total	14,867,016	17,057,021
Less consumption from Aug. 1 to June 30	5,453,366	4,482,530
	9,413,650	12,574,491
Less exports from Aug. 1 to June 30	5,819,684	5,149,436
Supply on June 30	3,593,966	7,425,055

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to July 14.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,708,342	1,693,131
France	749,999	553,050
Germany	1,400,484	1,224,495
Italy	476,534	496,610
Japan	773,629	570,800
China	89,966	59,033
Spain	304,637	245,653
Belgium	167,992	188,816
Other countries	215,884	253,045
Total	5,887 467	5,284,683

Exports for the week ending July 14 amounted to 56,425 bales, compared with 169,735 bales the previous week and 114,970 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

Imports of Foreign Cotton from August 1 to June 30.

[500-lb. bales.]

From—	1921–22	1920–21
Egypt	228,433	84,716
Peru	36,350	21,961
China	14,967	14,441
Mexico	53,636	88,155
All other countries	21,492	13,616
Total	354,878	222,889

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Low Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$22\frac{1}{2}$
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$23\frac{3}{4}$
Strict Low Middling to Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$22\frac{3}{4}$
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$23\frac{1}{2}$
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$23\frac{3}{4}$
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	24
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$25\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	26
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$23\frac{1}{4}$
Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	27
Memphis:	
Middling, 1 in	23
Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$23\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$23\frac{1}{2}$
Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	$24\frac{1}{2}$
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	35

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at $22\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 23¢ at Memphis on July 15, 1922, and 11.88¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11¢ at Memphis on July 16, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	150	75	100	100
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	375	300	400	650
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	550	700	700	800
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	800	1,000	1,000	1,100
$1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	.....	1,200	.....	1,300
$1\frac{3}{8}$ ins	.....	.....	.....	1,600

Quotations reported on July 14 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New

England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38½¢ per lb.; No. 2, 36½¢; No. 3, 34½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 34¢ per lb. for No. 2 and No. 3 grades.

American consumption of American-Egyptian cotton for eleven months of this season amounted to 43,629 bales, compared with 14,357 bales for the same period last year.

Acreage and Production of American-Egyptian cotton.

Year.	Acreage planted.	Production.
	Acres.	*Bales.*[1]
1912	520	375
1913	3,500	2,135
1914	12,000	6,187
1915	2,330	1,095
1916	5,477	3,331
1917	33,000	15,966
1918	80,000	40,343
1919	90,000	42,374
1920	240,000	91,965
1921	80,000	37,094

[1] 500-lb. bales.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on July 14, 1922, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	10	.....	.....	3
Strict Good Middling	957	239	89	286
Good Middling	11,421	4,529	301	3,479
Strict Middling	40,160	20,749	1,482	20,841
Middling	59,137	51,371	4,827	33,563
Strict Low Middling	32,130	42,675	3,143	18,899
Low Middling	5,280	10,343	381	7,285
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,884	4,461	684	3,128
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,537	3,498	614	3,085
Good Middling Yellow Stained	23	35	3	4
Total	156,539	137,900	11,524	90,573

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on July 14, at the port of New York were 175,392 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 157,363 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 118,012 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 459,092 bales.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 74.)

will naturally increase it is believed that supplies will be sufficient. Eastern dealers were able to obtain supplies at lower prices than western mills were willing to quote; hence business in western markets was quiet. The movement was light.

Alfalfa meal.—Reports indicate that western mills are not yet grinding at capacity, hence offerings, although liberal, were not urgent. St. Louis and Memphis mixed feed manufacturers bought rather heavily. Prices in many markets declined slightly and were about $1 per ton lower than those quoted the previous week. Choice meal commanded a premium of about $2.50 over No. 1 meal, while No. 2 was quoted about $3 lower than No. 1. The demand from the dairy trade was light. Receipts and movement were good.

Beet pulp.—The demand for beet pulp was poor. Buyers held off, expecting to obtain supplies at more attractive figures as soon as new crop offerings are made. Stocks of domestic pulp are very light. Imported pulp may be obtained in seaboard markets at about $3 per ton less than is asked for domestic pulp. Importers indicate that very little interest is being shown in this feed, an occasional inquiry being received from Florida.

FLORIDA'S 1922 CELERY CROP.

(Concluded from front page.)

and May, prices were further advanced, city sales ranging $3–$5. Although the quality of this later stock was not of the best, the fact that there was no other celery to be obtained, was greatly in the dealers' favor.

The range during April and May, 1921, was about 50¢ higher than this season's level, because even Florida celery was relatively scarce toward the end of that season. Cash track prices in the vicinity of Sanford, Fla., were maintained at high levels this year, averaging $2–$3 except during the 10 days following the peak of the shipments, when the f. o. b. price declined to $1.50–$2 per crate.

California's decrease in celery shipments this past season was even greater than Florida's gain. The shortage of California stock after January, particularly from the producing sections in the northern part of that State, boosted the price in terminal markets about $3 per crate above last season's January and February ranges. Buyers of California celery in the early part of this year paid $8–$10 per crate, compared with $4–$7 in 1921. The California crates, of course, hold about twice as much celery as the 10-inch crates used in Florida.

The early celery movement has already started from Michigan and will be followed by the fall and winter supplies from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California.

Table 1.—Celery Shipments from Florida, California, and New York, 1921–1922.

Month.	Florida.		California.		New York.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	cars.	*cars.*	*cars.*	*cars.*	*cars.*	*cars.*
January	388	303	956	873	328	261
February	1,126	1,289	606	80	13	5
March	1,494	1,662	260	98	.....	.....
April	851	1,114	15	21	.....	.....
May	252	385	3	.....	.....	.....
June	61	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, January to June	4,172	4,790	1,840	1,072	341	266
Season's shipments to January	.....	.....	1,494	1,564	2,451	2,769
Season's total	4,172	4,790	3,334	2,636	2,792	3,035

TABLE 2.—WEEKLY PRICE RANGES OF FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY, 1922.

FLORIDA—10-inch crates.

Week ending—	Jobbing prices.							Prices f. o. b. cash track at Sanford, Fla.
	New York.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	
Jan. 23	$4.00–$5.50	.....	$5.50–$6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3.50
30	4.00– 4.50	$4.75	4.00– 5.00	$4.00–$4.25	.....	$5.00–$5.25	.....	3.00– 3.50
Feb. 6	4.25– 4.75	.....	4.00– 4.75	4.00– 4.25	.....	4.00– 4.50	$4.25–$4.50	2.75– 3.00
13	4.00– 4.75	.....	3.00– 4.00	3.50– 4.00	.....	3.75– 4.25	3.50– 4.00	2.35– 2.75
20	3.00– 4.50	3.75	3.00– 3.75	3.50– 3.75	.....	3.50– 4.00	3.50– 4.00	2.25– 2.50
27	2.50– 3.50	3.00– 3.75	3.00– 3.75	3.50– 3.75	.....	3.50– 4.25	3.75– 4.00	2.25– 2.40
Mar. 6	3.00– 3.25	3.25– 3.50	3.25– 3.50	3.25– 3.50	.....	3.50– 3.75	3.50– 3.75	2.00– 2.35
13	2.50– 3.00	2.50– 2.75	2.25– 3.00	2.75– 3.00	.....	3.00– 3.50	3.00– 3.50	1.75– 2.00
20	2.75– 3.00	2.50– 2.75	2.25– 3.00	2.50– 2.75	.....	2.50– 3.25	3.00– 3.25	1.50– 1.75
27	2.75– 3.50	3.00– 3.25	3.00– 3.25	2.75– 3.00	.....	3.00– 3.50	3.00– 3.25	2.00– 2.25
Apr. 3	4.00– 4.50	3.75– 4.50	3.75– 4.25	3.25– 3.85	.....	3.75– 4.50	3.75– 4.25	2.50– 3.25
10	4.00– 4.50	4.50	4.00– 4.25	4.50– 4.75	.....	4.00– 4.50	4.00– 4.50	3.50
17	3.00– 3.50	3.50– 4.50	4.00– 4.25	4.25– 4.50	.....	3.75– 4.25	4.25– 4.75	2.75– 3.50
24	3.00– 3.50	3.50– 4.00	4.00– 4.50	2.75– 3.50	$3.50–$4.50	3.25– 4.75	3.75– 4.25	.....
May 1	3.50– 4.00	3.50– 4.00	4.50– 6.00	.....	4.25–4.50	4.00– 5.00	3.50– 4.25	.....
8	4.00– 4.50	3.00– 4.00	4.00– 4.75	3.50– 4.25	4.50– 5.00	4.00– 5.00	3.50– 4.50	.....
15	3.50– 4.00	2.00– 3.00	3.75– 4.50	3.00– 4.00	3.75– 4.00	4.00– 5.00	3.00	.....
22	.....	2.00– 3.00	3.50– 4.00	3.00– 3.50	3.75	4.50– 5.50	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50– 5.50	.....	.....
June 5	2.25– 3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00– 4.75	.....	.....

CALIFORNIA—crates.[1]

Jan. 23	$ 9.00–$11.00	.....	$9.00–$10.00	$9.00–$10.00	.....	$7.00–$ 9.00	$8.50–$ 9.00	.....
30	9.00– 10.00	.....	9.00– 10.00	8.00– 9.00	.....	9.00– 10.00	9.00– 10.00	.....
Feb. 6	10.00– 11.00	.....	9.50– 10.50	8.00– 9.00	.....	7.50– 8.00	8.00– 9.00	.....
13	.....	.....	6.00– 8.00	.....	.....	8.50– 10.00	8.50– 9.00	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50– 10.00	8.00– 9.00	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50– 8.00	.....	.....

[1] A California crate holds about twice as much celery as the 10-inch crates used in Florida.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 74.)

Alfalfa.—Receipts of alfalfa were light and easily absorbed. Chicago reports that not one car was received during the week. However, the demand for alfalfa in that market is limited, and although new Illinois and Indiana alfalfa would sell fairly well, not many cars would be required to supply present needs. The demand in other markets was confined to immediate requirements and dealers showed little inclination to stock up.

Pacific coast markets were decidedly weak and few dealers cared to store because some cars were received in a heated condition. Indications pointing toward a large yield of good quality also caused many dealers to withhold their orders. Choice rabbit was quoted at $24 in the Los Angeles market.

Prairie.—Better grades of prairie hay sold readily at advanced prices. Receipts were hardly sufficient to supply the demand. Not much improvement in receipts is expected before the last of July. Shipments from Texas to New Orleans and southeastern markets were slightly better, but receipts in Minneapolis, Chicago, and Omaha were light. Heavy rains in Kansas and Nebraska prevented hauling to shipping stations.

Straw.—The demand for straw was better in the Chicago market. Oat straw and wheat straw were steady but quiet in Boston. Rye straw was in limited supply in the East and sold at advanced prices. Arrivals of tangled rye straw from Pennsylvania points and straight rye straw from New Jersey were reported from Philadelphia. Receipts of new rye straw increased in New York and sold at materially lower prices than old straw. Current quotations were as follows: No. 1 wheat—Boston $20.50, Philadelphia $13, Baltimore $12.50, Pittsburgh $14, Chicago $11; No. 1 oat—Boston $21, Baltimore $13.50, Pittsburgh $13.50, Chicago $11.50; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $39, New York $41, Philadelphia $23, Baltimore $30; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Chicago $14.

Crop Reports

AVERAGE CONDITION OF PECAN CROP 53 PER CENT OF NORMAL

About 45 Per Cent of Trees of Bearing Age are Not Bearing This Year, Estimates Show.

The condition of the pecan crop on July 1, as ascertained by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is 53.4 % of normal, compared with 56.2 % of normal at this date last year, and 38.5 % of normal on July 1, 1920.

The condition ranges from 72 % to 86 % of normal in all States except in Louisiana where the condition is 50 %, in Georgia where the condition is 45 %, and in Texas where the condition is 34 %. The last two States are the most important in production of wild and cultivated nuts, respectively, and the condition in those States reduces the average production to slightly more than half a normal crop.

The number of trees of bearing age shows an increase of 1.7 % over the number a year ago. Of these trees 45.2 % are not bearing this year, compared with 37.1 % not bearing last year and 16.8 % not bearing in an average year.

HEAVY RAINS HURT CROP.

In Texas the excessive rains during pollination interfered seriously with fertilization, which resulted in a small set of nuts. About 67 % of the trees of bearing age are reported to be unproductive, compared with 47 % last year and 20 % in a usual year. Considerable damage has been done also by the weevil and case bearer. There has been an unusual premature dropping of fruit.

Similar but less serious conditions in Oklahoma and Arkansas lower the condition in those States, though not so seriously as in Texas. In both Oklahoma and Arkansas some sections have very good crops. The Red River section of Arkansas shows a condition of only 38 % of normal, but in the White River and Arkansas bottoms conditions are better than 80 %.

In Mississippi the wild crop in the wooded sections of the Delta is reported poor; elsewhere it is good, and almost normal in the extensive groves of the improved varieties of nuts in the southern part of the State. The acreage of improved nuts continues to increase in the coastal sections.

In Georgia the crop is generally short and particularly so in the main commercial sections in the southwestern part of the State. Trees not producing are 35% of the whole number of trees, compared with 19% last year and 11% in a usual year.

In Florida conditions are very spotted; reports varying from 50% to 100% of a crop come from adjoining groves. The outstanding factor in reducing the crop this year appears to have been the excessive rains at the period of bloom.

Of the 4,400 carloads of white potatoes shipped from South Carolina this season, about 1,200 cars went to New York City and 600 to Philadelphia.

1922 SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION.

(Concluded from front page.)

tracted at other rates on a sliding scale, or at a flat rate.

During the five years ending June 30, 1921, the average production of sugar from domestic beets and cane amounted to 2,121,000,000 lbs. per year. During the same time the average annual imports from Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands amounted to 2,108,000,000 lbs. The average supply secured from our insular possessions and our cane and beet crops averaged 4,229,000,000 lbs., which is about four-fifths as much as was received from Cuba. From that island the average annual imports during the same five years amounted to 5,310,000,000 lbs., hence the average total production of the United States, plus imports and shipments received from all countries, was 9,756,000,000 lbs. This country exported from 600,000,000 to 1,400,000,000 lbs. each year. The net supply or apparent consumption for all purposes in the United States from June 30, 1916, to June 30, 1921, amounted to 8,716,000,000 lbs. per year.

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, CONDITION, AND PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS, 1916-1922.

State.	Acreage planted.			Condition July 1.		Production of beets.		
	Average, 1916-1920.	1921	1922	10-year average.	1922	Average, 1916-1920.	1921	1922 forecast from condition.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*
California	147,100	135,600	62,200	89.4	85	1,111,000	1,046,000	481,000
Colorado	205,400	214,100	165,200	88.9	86	1,882,000	2,279,000	1,577,000
Idaho	48,800	52,700	33,200	90.6	91	322,000	380,000	260,000
Michigan	139,800	163,800	106,400	86.0	88	912,000	1,153,000	726,000
Nebraska	57,700	71,600	54,600	89.8	88	540,000	773,000	502,000
Ohio	37,800	35,700	28,100	86.5	84	289,000	264,000	218,000
Utah	96,900	110,900	79,900	91.7	84	994,000	1,152,000	765,000
Wisconsin	16,900	18,300	12,800	89.7	87	110,000	148,000	84,000
Other States	76,300	79,700	63,600	.....	86	463,000	587,000	519,000
United States	826,700	882,400	606,000	88.8	86.2	6,623,000	7,782,000	5,132,000

SUMMARY OF SUGAR BEET ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION, 1916-1922.

Item.	Average, 1916-1920.	1921	1922
Area planted ... acres	826,700	882,400	606,000
Area harvested ... do	697,649	814,988	.....
Area harvested, as per cent of planted ... per cent	84.4	92.4	.....
Beets produced (1922 is forecast) ... short tons	6,623,000	7,782,000	5,132,000
Beets worked in factories ... do	6,200,000	7,414,000	.....
Sugar made (1922 is forecast) ... do	832,457	1,020,489	656,900

PECANS: CONDITION OF THE CROP ON JULY 1, ESTIMATED PRODUCTION, AND PER CENT OF TREES OF BEARING AGE.

State.	Condition July 1 (per cent of normal).			Production, November estimate (per cent of normal).		Number of trees of bearing age (per cent of 1921).	Trees of bearing age, per cent not producing.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	Usual year.	1921	1922
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
North Carolina	65	59	75	35	32	106	20	41	18
South Carolina	82	81	72	33	81	102	15	30	31
Georgia	[1] 34	79	45	31	70	104	11	19	35
Florida	39	62	77	32	68	104	15	27	20
Alabama	[1] 50	78	65	29	71	100	.....	19	.....
Mississippi	50	80	83	15	75	109	10	10	18
Louisiana	22	72	50	13	75	102	17	30	46
Texas	30	51	34	8	45	101	20	47	67
Oklahoma	55	50	76	15	47	99	15	50	31
Arkansas	[1] 26	.....	75	17	70	100	15	.....	31
Missouri	[1] 30	35	86	14	20	100	20	50	25
Illinois	90	74	75	50	39	100	25	36	30
Indiana	[1] 80	90	.....	70	15	.....	.....	40	.....
Average of above States	38.5	56.3	53.4	16.1	53.5	101.7	16.8	37.1	45.2

[1] September 1 report. No report for July 1.

Reports on Certain Truck Crops in Michigan.

Reports from the field service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture dated July 12 supply the following information concerning certain truck crops in Michigan.

Celery.—The commercial celery acreage of Kalamazoo County is 1,040 acres, an increase of 90 acres over 1921. At Comstock and Portage the condition of the crop is 90% of normal; at Kalamazoo the condition is 80% of normal. From Kalamazoo, express shipments in less than carlots began to move on July 5 and to July 12 were greater than they were in the same period last year. The daily average movement has been about 1,600 crates of various sizes. It was expected that Comstock's daily express shipments of about 400 crates would increase to carlot shipments by July 14. From Portage one refrigerator car of celery has been moving daily since July 5. The entire movement from this place may be 180 cars, or 51 cars more than last year. Transplantings of celery were being made at Decatur, Van Buren County, July 12, when the condition of the plants was above normal. The expected acreage was 343 acres, or 25% above that of last year.

Cantaloupes.—The commercial cantaloupe acreage of Michigan is estimated at 1,055 acres, or 125 acres more than in 1921. Berrien County has 935 acres, a 10% increase over 1921; and St. Joseph County has 120 acres, a 15% increase over 1921. The condition of the crop is 95% of normal. With favorable weather conditions the crop will move the last week in July, and the peak of the movement will be reached about Aug. 25. Hearts of Gold make up about 50% of the crop, Osage 40%, and miscellaneous varieties 10%.

Onions.—At Decatur, Van Buren County, commercial onions cover 205 acres, a 12% increase over 1921.

Weather

CONDITIONS WERE GENERALLY FAVORABLE FOR COTTON CROP

Grain and Fruit Crops also Favored During the Week—Farm Work Made Good Progress.

Temperature and sunshine conditions during the week ending July 18 were favorable for most crops, although somewhat too cool for corn in a few north-central districts. There was abundant moisture from the central and upper Great Plains States eastward, but unirrigated fields were much in need of moisture from the Rocky Mountains westward and rainfall was needed in parts of the South for late corn and some truck crops.

The weather was mostly favorable for cotton in the South, although the late crop needed rain in parts of Texas. Irrigated crops made satisfactory growth in the West, where the water supply was sufficient. The water supply was deficient in eastern Colorado and parts of New Mexico. There was local wind and hail damage in a few interior States.

Farm work generally made satisfactory progress. Rain interrupted harvesting and thrashing in comparatively small areas in Central and Northern States. Roads were mostly in a satisfactory condition.

MOSTLY FAVORABLE FOR THRASHING.

Small grains.—The harvest of winter grains progressed during the week in the elevated western districts and more northern sections of the country. This work was interrupted considerably in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley and western Lake region by frequent rainfall, but there was little or no interruption in the Northeast and Northwest. Thrashing was going on in the interior Valley States. East of the Mississippi River there was sufficient rainfall to cause material delay in comparatively local areas only and this work progressed favorably in the extreme lower Missouri Valley. In Iowa and the eastern third of Kansas, however, thrashing was greatly delayed by heavy rains. There were some reports of sprouting in shock in Kansas while the shocked grain was thoroughly saturated in Iowa.

The weather in general was favorable in the spring-wheat belt except in the more western portions. Showers were very beneficial in north-central and southeastern Montana, but spring wheat was further injured in the northwestern portion by lack of moisture, drying winds, and an excess of sunshine. The cool weather was favorable in North Dakota although considerable damage by a severe hail storm near the middle of the week occurred and much lodging resulted from high winds. There were also some reports of black rust. However, the crop was generally in excellent condition.

The weather was generally favorable for the development of spring wheat in South Dakota, but the condition of the crop continued very uneven in Minnesota, though it was generally fair except in the central and central-western counties, where it has been too dry. In the more western portions of the belt, however, including Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and also in the central Rocky Mountain districts, the crop was further injured by lack of moisture, being seriously injured in many localities. The cutting of spring wheat was begun in Illinois and some fields were ripe as far north as South Dakota.

The quality of early oats was reported as generally good in Iowa but with only fair yield. The late crop was improved by the recent rains, although the high winds beat down many fields. The weather was generally favorable for this crop in the Lake region also, and excellent progress was reported in the Northeast. Thrashing showed mostly disappointing results, however, in the Ohio Valley. Rice made satisfactory progress in west Gulf districts and was favored by warmer weather the latter part of the week in California. Flax was generally doing well in the northern Great Plains area, with the early sown blooming in North Dakota. Kafir was reported in satisfactory condition in the lower Great Plains.

CORN SHOWED IMPROVEMENT.

Corn.—Corn improved during the week in most of the important corn-growing States, although the late crop needed rain in much of Texas and deterioration occurred in parts of western Oklahoma because of a lack of moisture. Its progress and condition were generally fair to excellent in central and eastern Oklahoma and rapid growth continued in Kansas where the crop was tasseling generally. Corn also continued to make satisfactory progress in Nebraska and South Dakota where much was in tassel. The progress and condition of the crop also were fairly good in Iowa.

The condition of the early crop was excellent in Missouri where it was in silk and tassel. The late crop made a variable growth in that State but it was generally very good. Heavy damage occurred in the lowlands of the northwestern portion of Missouri during the flood of the previous week. Corn was benefited by showers in Illinois, but some fields in the southern part of the State needed more rain. Growth and condition were very good to excellent in Indiana and Ohio. The early crop made satisfactory progress in Kentucky and Tennessee, and the late crop was very good in Kentucky except in the northeast, where rain was needed.

There was a marked improvement in the corn crop in New York State where light rainfall allowed for much-needed cultivation. The crop was in excellent condition, but weedy, in Pennsylvania. The late crop was rather spotted in the Southern States and rain was needed in some districts. The nights were rather cool for best growth in north-central districts, and the week was rather too cool for sweet corn in eastern New England.

COTTON MAKES GOOD PROGRESS.

Cotton.—The cotton crop was favorably affected by the weather in nearly all sections of the belt. The temperature averaged near normal in all districts with general light to moderate showers east of the Mississippi River and mostly light rainfall to the westward, except for moderate to heavy rains in central and eastern Oklahoma. Very good progress of the crop was reported from the Carolinas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. In Texas, however, the late planted crop was in a mostly poor condition. The crop made excellent growth in Oklahoma where it was blooming and fruiting nicely in most sections. Progress was poor to fair in Mississippi and generally fair in Alabama and Georgia. Some shedding was reported from Southern Texas, but in general the crop was fruiting fairly well in that State.

Cotton was in very good condition in North Carolina except in the eastern portion, where it was still showing the effect of previous wet weather. Improvement in the condition of the crop was noted in South Carolina and Georgia. Bolls were forming nicely in the latter State. Condition was generally fair in Alabama, except that it was poor in some southeastern sections. The plants were generally small but fruiting well in that State. The crop was well cultivated in Arkansas and was in fair to very good condition in the north and central portions of that State but was poor in the southern portion. The crop was generally in fair condition in Oklahoma, and ranged from fair to excellent in southern and western Texas and generally fair elsewhere in that State.

While temperatures were moderate in Oklahoma and Arkansas, sunshine was somewhat deficient and there was considerable cloudy weather which favored the increase of weevil activity. Insect damage was somewhat checked in Texas by dry weather. Weevil were appearing in increasing numbers in the more northeastern portions of the cotton belt and continued numerous in the central and southeastern portions, with much damage in some localities.

Potatoes.—Sweet potatoes made good to excellent growth in the Southern States under favorable weather conditions. White potatoes were improved by rain in the Ohio Valley region, but there was some flooding in Michigan. There was some complaint of late potatoes rotting from too much moisture in parts of New England, but the crop was doing well on high ground; fair weather and sunshine were needed for potatoes in that section.

MOST TRUCK CROPS FAVORED.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Most truck crops improved under favorable weather conditions in Central and Eastern States, and irrigated crops made satisfactory advance in western districts. Unirrigated fields suffered from lack of moisture in most Rocky Mountain and far Western States, and there was some deterioration in those parts of Texas where drought had prevailed. The weather was favorable for the growth of hops in California, and for sugar beets where there was sufficient moisture in the Rocky Mountain and Northwestern States. Sugarcane continued good growth in the lower Mississippi Valley, but some fields were abandoned to grass. Some fields have been laid by. Peanuts were doing well in Florida, but continued in poor condition in Virginia.

Tobacco was improved by rain in Wisconsin and Ohio, and was doing well in Pennsylvania where some was being topped. Early tobacco was generally fine in Kentucky, and much was topped; there was some complaint of rust locally. The late crop was growing well in Kentucky, except in the northern burley district where rain was needed. It was somewhat too wet in parts of Tennessee for the best growth of this crop. Curing continued in South Carolina. Tobacco was uneven in New England but was greatly benefited by sunshine during the week. Some fields on wet ground were in very poor condition, while others were so destroyed by wildfire that the plants were plowed under.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—Haying made rapid progress with only local and temporary interruptions by rainy weather. Meadows were improved by rain in most Northern States from the Great Plains east-

ward, but were unfavorably affected by dry weather in the West. Alfalfa improved in Kansas, but it was much too dry for this crop in northern and central Colorado, and grasshoppers were injuring the second growth of alfalfa locally in Utah.

PASTURE CONDITIONS SPOTTY.

Pastures needed rain in a number of sections of the South, but were improved in most Central and Northern States. Ranges deteriorated where drought prevailed in central and western Texas. Ranges were mostly very dry in New Mexico where many were poor and dried up. Light to heavy scattered showers benefited the range and water supply in Arizona, but moisture was needed in the southeastern and northwestern portions of that State and in nearly all districts from the central and upper Rocky Mountain region westward.

Stock improved generally in Arizona with the better range condition. Stock was fair in eastern New Mexico, but was in a fair to very poor condition in the central and western portions of that State, scarcely holding its own in the drier districts. Some domestic stock was failing because of the dry pastures in Oregon. In practically all other range districts stock continued in satisfactory condition.

Fruit.—Weather favorable for the growth and development of fruit prevailed in the greater part of the country, although loganberries ripened prematurely in Oregon. The light rainfall in New York State checked the spread of scab. Peaches were ripening in important eastern regions, and the warm weather caused rapid maturing of fruit in some far western districts. Fruit was developing size in the central Rocky Mountain regions and grapes developed rapdily in California. Citrus fruit made good progress in Florida and orange trees were in good condition in California. Cranberries were favorably affected in Wisconsin and New Jersey.

Rainfall April 1 to June 30.

The figures in column 5 of the table on this page show the total rainfall and those in the last column the percentage of normal for the period from Apr. 1 to June 30. Rainfall during this period was, as a rule, above normal in most sections east of the Mississippi River, although it was less than normal in much of the Florida peninsula, parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, in the central Lake region, western Pennsylvania, and in much of Virginia and Maryland. It was much above normal in most of the Northeastern States and was unusually heavy in some localities of that area.

To the westward of the Mississippi River, falls were heavy from southeastern Kansas and Oklahoma southward, the heaviest reported from a regular Weather Bureau station being 24 ins. at Ft. Worth, Tex., which was 245% of the normal. Rainfall in the spring wheat belt is of considerable importance during this period, particularly during the months of May and June when comparatively cool and moist weather is beneficial to the crop. The figures show that much of the principal spring wheat area received precipitation near or above the normal during the period, although it was very deficient in the eastern portions of Washington and Oregon where less than half of the normal amount fell. Less than half of the normal was recorded also in California and part of Nevada, but limited areas in the northern Rocky Mountains received more than the seasonal average.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION AND SEASONAL PRECIPITATION.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending July 18. Average.	Temperature. Week ending July 18. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending July 18. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending July 18. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Apr. 1 to June 30. Total.	Precipitation. Apr. 1 to June 30. Per cent of normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	P.ct.
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	82	+1	T.	−1.4	14.5	117
Miami	76	−6	4.9	+3.4	14.1	84
Key West	80	−4	4.5	+3.8	8.9	100
Tampa	80	−1	2.1	+0.3	6.0	47
Pensacola	78	−3	2.0	+0.6	11.8	110
Mobile	82	+1	0.9	−0.4	11.2	78
Montgomery	82	+1	2.9	+1.9	10.0	82
Annistou	78	0	2.1	+1.3	16.9	160
Birmingham	80	+1	2.1	+1.3	13.8	129
Meridian	80	0	1.3	+0.3	14.0	104
Vicksburg	80	−1	0.8	−0.2	12.7	91
New Orleans	82	+1	1.6	+0.2	16.0	107
Shreveport	82	0	T.	−0.7	14.8	120
Little Rock	80	−1	0.2	−0.6	10.5	77
Fort Smith	80	−1	1.2	+0.6	8.2	65
Bentonville	76	−3	1.8	+0.9	10.7	79
Oklahoma	80	0	0.4	−0.5	14.8	127
Abilene	84	+2	T.	−0.5	15.8	172
Fort Worth	84	0	0	−0.7	24.0	245
Dallas	82	.....	0.2	.....	23.1	.....
Palestine	82	0	0.1	−0.4	14.9	115
Taylor	84	+1	T.	−0.3	17.4	152
Houston	82	.....	1.2	.....	16.8	.....
Galveston	82	−1	0.6	−0.5	15.6	141
Corpus Christi	82	−1	0	−0.4	13.0	179
San Antonio	84	+2	0.1	−0.2	12.9	144
Del Rio	84	−3	0	−0.5	10.5	157
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	80	−1	T.	−0.7	10.0	75
Nashville	78	−2	1.0	+0.1	14.3	117
Chattanooga	78	0	1.7	+0.9	13.2	108
Knoxville	78	+2	0.9	−0.1	12.0	96
Lexington	78	+1	0.2	−0.9	10.0	93
Louisville	78	−1	0.5	−0.3	12.3	104
Evansville	80	0	1.2	+0.3	9.4	85
Indianapolis	76	−1	0.6	−0.4	12.2	105
Cincinnati	76	0	0.2	−0.6	8.2	79
Dayton	76	−1	1.4	+0.6	11.1	103
Columbus	76	0	1.3	+0.5	11.4	113
Parkersburg	78	+2	0.4	−0.7	13.0	119
Elkins	72	+1	1.3	+0.3	14.4	118
Pittsburgh	78	+3	0.9	−0.1	9.3	93
LAKE REGION.						
Cantou	74	+5	0.7	+0.1	12.3	145
Syracuse	74	+3	1.0	+0.2	22.2	232
Oswego	74	+4	0.3	−0.3	11.2	132
Buffalo	74	+4	0.7	−0.1	7.0	82
Erie	76	+4	1.5	+0.8	6.5	68
Cleveland	74	+1	1.0	+0.2	7.2	79
Toledo	74	+1	0.7	−0.1	10.0	112
Detroit	74	+2	0.4	−0.4	6.7	71
Saginaw	72	+1	1.1	+0.2	7.9	85
Alpena	66	0	1.5	+0.8	7.1	79
Grand Rapids	72	−1	1.7	+1.2	10.3	126
Chicago	74	0	0.1	−0.6	7.0	70
Fort Wayne	74	.....	0.3	.....	9.6	.....
Milwaukee	68	−2	0.9	+0.3	7.3	75
Green Bay	70	0	2.1	+1.4	10.9	114
Escanaba	66	−1	0.4	−0.2	10.2	113
Ludington	66	.....	1.0	.....	9.2	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	64	+2	1.0	+0.5	9.3	115
Marquette	68	+3	1.1	+0.4	11.6	132
Duluth	68	+4	0.4	−0.3	10.1	100
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Havre	68	−1	0.3	−0.2	4.4	75
Kalispell	62	−2	0	−0.1	3.2	67
Helena	66	−1	0	−0.3	6.2	120
Sheridan	64	−3	0.1	.....	8.7	.....
Lander	68	0	T.	−0.3	5.7	88
Cheyenne	66	−2	0.1	−0.3	6.1	106
Grand Junction	80	0	T.	−0.1	0.9	43
Denver	74	+2	0.1	−0.3	4.9	80
Pueblo	76	+2	T.	−0.4	3.4	74
Amarillo	78	+2	0.5	−0.3	8.6	103
El Paso	82	+1	0.1	−0.4	0.7	59
Roswell	80	+1	T.	−0.8	4.6	122
Santa Fe	70	+1	0.1	−0.7	2.4	80
Flagstaff	70	+5	0.3	−0.1	.....	.....
Phoenix	92	+1	0.4	+0.1	0.5	100
Yuma	94	+3	0	−0.1	0.1	100
Tonopah	80	+7	T.	−0.1	0.8	23
Modena	76	+6	0.1	−0.2	2.8	134
Salt Lake City	80	+4	0	−0.1	6.1	120
Reno	78	+10	0	−T.	1.4	88
Winnemucca	74	+2	T.	0	1.3	52
Pocatello	74	+2	0	−0.2	4.4	85
Boise	76	+3	0	−T.	3.7	109
Lewiston	78	+4	0	−0.1	2.6	71
Baker	66	+1	0	−0.1	1.7	45
Walla Walla	82	+8	0	−0.1	2.3	49
Spokane	72	+3	0	−0.1	1.9	43

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending July 18. Average.	Temperature. Week ending July 18. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending July 18. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending July 18. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Apr. 1 to June 30. Total.	Precipitation. Apr. 1 to June 30. Per cent of normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	P.ct.
ATLANTIC COAST.						
Eastport	58	−2	0.4	−0.4	6.5	66
Portland, Me.	68	0	T.	−0.6	21.4	210
Burlington	72	+4	0.1	−0.7	15.5	194
Northfield	70	+3	T.	−0.7	13.3	165
Concord	72	+3	T.	−0.8	15.3	165
Boston	74	+2	0.5	−0.1	15.8	157
Nantucket	66	−2	T.	−0.5	8.9	116
New Haven	72	0	0.3	−0.8	15.0	145
Albany	76	+4	0.1	−0.8	13.6	148
Ithaca	74	+3	0.1	−0.7	12.2	128
Binghamton	76	+6	0.3	−0.5	10.9	123
New York	74	0	T.	−0.9	13.1	134
Scrantou	76	+4	0.7	+0.1	12.6	132
Harrisburg	76	+1	0.3	−0.3	8.0	82
Philadelphia	76	0	0.1	−0.7	8.6	92
Trenton	74	−1	0.2	−0.8	9.7	95
Atlantic City	72	0	0.4	−0.4	8.7	97
Baltimore	78	0	1.5	+0.5	9.3	87
Washington	78	+1	4.0	+3.1	9.4	84
Norfolk	80	+1	2.6	+1.5	15.1	123
Richmond	78	−1	3.2	+2.3	11.7	110
Lynchburg	78	0	0.1	−0.7	9.3	84
Wytheville	72	−1	0.4	−0.5	14.0	120
Asheville	74	+2	1.2	+0.2	9.7	80
Charlotte	80	+1	0.6	−0.5	13.0	111
Raleigh	78	−1	T.	−1.2	12.5	96
Hatteras	78	−1	1.7	+0.3	19.3	151
Wilmington	80	+1	1.2	−0.3	16.2	130
Charleston	82	0	1.1	−0.6	14.6	123
Greenville	78	.....	1.0	.....	17.9	.....
Columbia, S. C.	80	−1	0.1	−0.9	14.3	139
Augusta	80	−1	1.3	+0.2	12.4	111
Atlanta	78	0	2.2	+1.4	16.7	158
Macon	80	0	0.8	0	13.1	133
Savannah	82	+2	T.	−1.2	14.8	124
Thomasville	80	−2	0.6	−0.6	14.2	116
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	70	−2	1.5	+0.9	8.7	85
La Crosse	70	−3	0.1	−0.8	12.1	116
Madison	70	−3	1.0	+0.1	10.8	107
Charles City	70	−4	2.0	+1.2	7.9	62
Dubuque	72	−3	1.9	+1.0	8.9	76
Davenport	74	−2	1.7	+0.9	8.0	72
Des Moines	72	−4	3.3	+2.4	11.3	90
Keokuk	74	−3	2.4	+1.7	6.5	55
Peoria	74	−2	0.1	−0.6	9.2	78
Terre Haute	76	.....	0.4	.....	16.9	.....
Springfield, Ill.	76	−1	0.2	−0.5	11.0	91
Hannibal	76	−1	0.5	−0.3	8.8	76
St. Louis	78	−1	0.4	−0.3	9.5	78
Cairo	78	−1	1.9	+1.1	7.4	64
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	52	−3	0	−0.3	8.8	61
Seattle	64	0	0	−0.1	3.6	54
North Head	54	−4	T.	−0.1	6.8	92
Portland, Oreg.	70	+3	0	−0.1	4.7	66
Roseburg	72	+4	0	−0.1	4.7	84
Eureka	54	−1	0	−T.	3.5	47
Red Bluff	86	+5	0	0	0.7	20
Sacramento	78	+5	0	0	0.8	25
San Francisco	62	+5	0	−T.	1.4	50
Fresno	86	+4	0	0	0.7	50
San Luis Obispo	66	+3	0	0	1.0	40
Los Angeles	70	0	T.	+T.	0.7	42
San Diego	68	+1	T.	+T.	0.6	55
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	76	0	2.5	+1.3	9.5	65
Columbia, Mo.	76	−2	0.5	−0.2	16.2	125
Kansas City	76	−2	0.8	−0.2	8.0	62
St. Joseph	74	.....	2.1	.....	10.9	.....
Topeka	76	−2	1.1	+0.1	10.5	85
Iola	76	−2	1.5	+0.7	18.6	149
Wichita	76	−3	1.7	+1.0	15.7	126
Dodge City	74	−4	1.0	+0.2	8.4	99
Coucordia	74	−4	1.0	+0.3	7.9	66
North Platte	72	−1	0.6	+0.1	5.4	64
Lincoln	72	−5	0.4	−0.4	8.1	72
Omaha	74	−3	0.6	−0.4	7.2	58
Sioux City	72	−2	0.3	−0.5	7.3	66
Valentine	68	−6	0.7	0	9.0	96
Rapid City	66	−4	0.7	+0.1	9.5	108
Pierre	70	−6	0.2	−0.3	8.8	123
Huron	70	−2	T	−0.6	6.2	67
Moorehead	68	−1	0.1	−0.8	8.6	92
Devils Lake	66	−2	0.1	−0.8	5.7	75
Bismarck	68	−2	0.3	−0.2	6.5	83
Williston	66	−4	T	−0.4	8.3	117

NOTE.—T indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JULY 18, 1922.

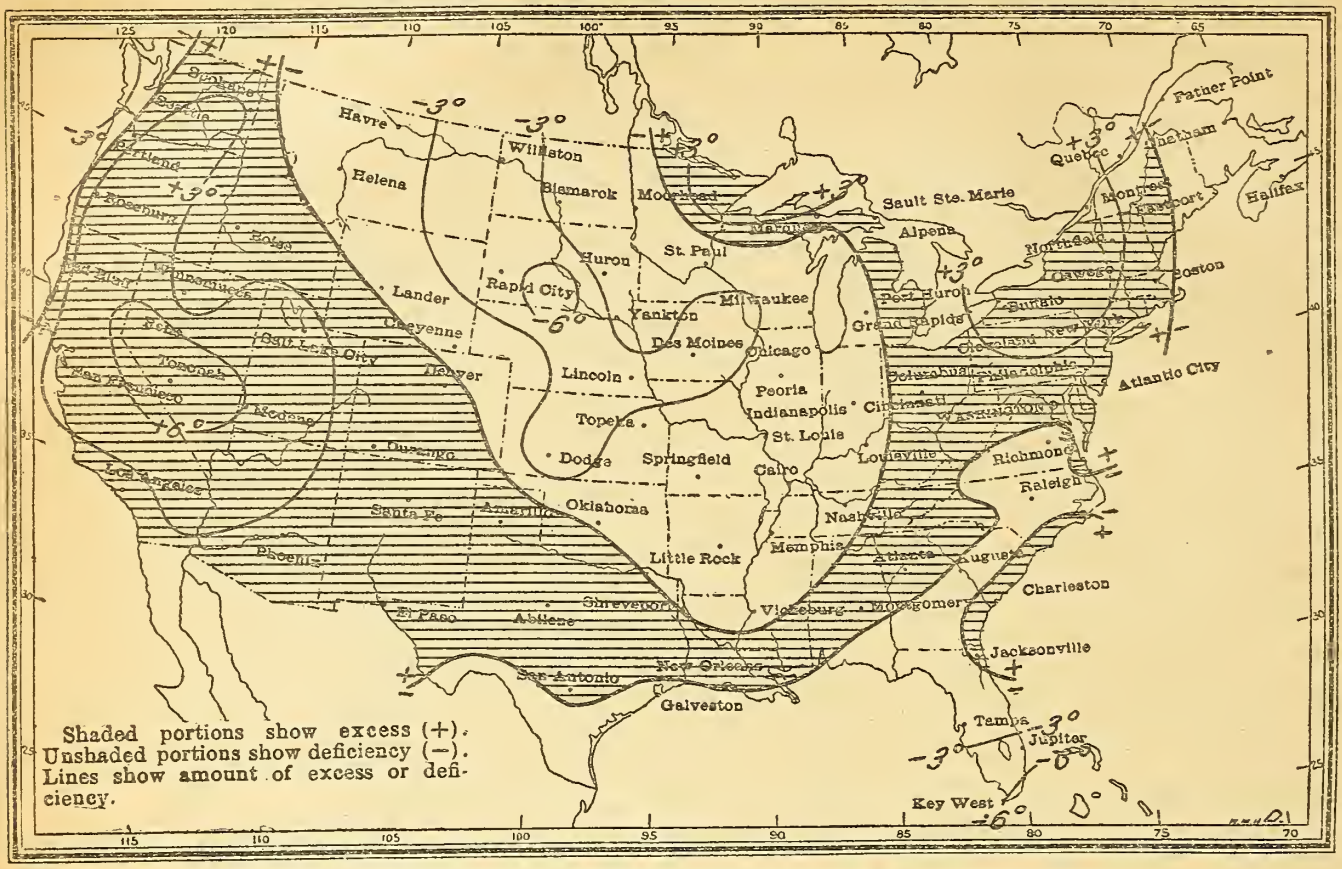

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JULY 18, 1922.

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